The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8108.—VOL XLIX. FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.
Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.
Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTH.
On the 2nd instant, at Tivoli, Rose Bay, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Hope, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 20th April, at Rockhampton, by the Rev. J. Kelly, Adam Davidson, second son of J. Davidson, Esq., M.D., Aberdeen, Scotland, to Cecilia, second daughter of the late William Gaden, Esq., Belgian Consul at Sydney, New South Wales.
On the 25th May, by the Rev. Dr Steel, Samuel Brown, Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Madden.
On the 28th May, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. M. J. Dwyer, William Green, of Melbourne, Victoria, to Julia Agnes Darcy, eldest daughter of Lawrence and Ellen Darcy, of Spring Valley, Appin, New South Wales.

DEATHS.
On the 2nd April, at Yurong-street, George E. Macket, late of Lambing Flat, son of the Rev. Mr. Macket, of Ballaarat, aged 33 years.
On the 19th May, at Yallaroi, Gwydir River, of typhoid fever, William Pemberton, second son of the late George Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Pemberton Grange, Parramatta, aged 53 years.
On the 31st May, at Berrima, William Simpson, second son of the late Captain Harvie, aged 35 years.
On the 2nd instant, at his residence, 145, Burton-street, Darlinghurst, Mr. William Bishop, builder, aged 38 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

A revised tariff of passage rates having been adopted, to take effect from this date, the following table is published as those fixed from Sydney to the ports named:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Melbourne	£8 0 0	£4 0 0
King George's Sound	25 0 0	13 0 0
Ceylon	40 0 0	25 0 0
Madras	50 0 0	30 0 0
Calcutta	60 0 0	35 0 0
Bombay	50 0 0	30 0 0
Aden	75 0 0	45 0 0
Suez	100 0 0	63 0 0
Malta	110 0 0	70 8 0
Gibraltar	115 0 0	73 0 0
Marseilles	115 0 0	73 0 0
Southampton	120 8 0	75 0 0
Penang	60 0 0	30 0 0
Singapore	65 0 0	33 0 0
Hongkong	85 0 0	43 0 0
Shanghai	100 0 0	53 0 0

Reserved accommodation as per agreement.
Children under ten years of age half of adult rates.
Ditto under three years of age, if with parent, free;—should there be more than one, a quarter of adult rate charged, exclusive of the one taken free.
Native servants one-half of second class rates.
The above rates are exclusive of the amount payable to the Egyptian Transit Administration for conveyance of passengers through Egypt, viz.:—for 1st class £7, 2nd class £3 10s.
Passengers from Australia for Europe, and vice versa, can book their passage via Bombay, staying a fortnight there (at their own expense) without extra charge.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 1st June.
For information of passage-money between other ports apply at this office.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (OTAGO) 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.
A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.
A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.
Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, H. S. MACHIN, commander, will leave for MELBOURNE, at 1 p.m., SATURDAY, June 4th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO TARANAKI direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship PHŒBE, will leave for Taranaki on or about the 10th June, landing cargo without transhipping.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship PHŒBE, will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, on or about the 10th June. Free goods can be sent down at once.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct.—The AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
For the RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE—The RAINBOW, on SATURDAY, at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful steamship SOUCHAYS, R. G. A. PEARCE, commander, 1000 tons burden, will be despatched for MELBOURNE, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock. Rates of passage are as follows:—
Saloon, £5. Steerage, £2.
For terms of freight or passage, early application is necessary to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.
Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

BARWON, steamer, from MELBOURNE, discharges THIS DAY, at Walker's Wharf. Orders for delivery of cargo will be obtained on presentation of bills of lading and payment of freight to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, sails on WEDNESDAY next. Apply to the Master, on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, 16th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, at 11.
To BRISBANE.—EAGLE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4. Free goods only.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4. *No goods received for Maryborough after 6 p.m. THIS DAY.*
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4. No cargo received after 3 p.m.; taking in tow a punt.
To ROCKHAMPTON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4; taking in tow a punt.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4; taking in tow a punt.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct—CLARENCE, 7th June.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TUESDAY, 7th June.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 14th June.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 7th June.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The A. S. N. CO.'s Steamship WONGA WONGA, will leave for MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
Saloon £5 10
Steerage .. .. .. £2 10.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5 30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2 30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—The ESTHER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SARAH BARR, for the MANNING RIVER. Freight, apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, on SATURDAY. O'DOWD and CO.

FOR DARK WATER CREEK, Macleay River.—The clipper ketch MORNING STAR, C. DAVIS, master, sails positively on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE—BOOROOWANG, loading at Caledonian Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The favourite regular trader LION, W. BENNETT, Commander, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The A1 clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, B. JENKINS, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The fine brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NELSON direct, with PASSENGERS only.—The fine clipper brig FREAK, Captain HURLEY, guaranteed to sail for the above port on 5th instant. Has room for twelve passengers.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NELSON.—☞ The clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, commander, is now fast loading, and being under charter, will be dispatched in all this week. Has room for six or eight horses if engaged at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. VANDERVORD, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at PICTON to land passengers if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will clear TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A 1 fast-sailing clipper ship ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 1300 tons burthen, J. S. GRINDLE, commander, will sail on or about 5th June.
Intending passengers are requested to secure their passage at once, as the ship will immediately proceed to sea on completion of loading. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Cabin Passengers only.—The Hanoverian clipper barque AMAZONE, 500 tons burthen, Captain MEYER, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE, about the 1st June.
For rates of passage, apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom House Buildings.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—The A1 ship EVERTON, 904 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will be dispatched for the above port on the 11th June.
For light freight or passage, having lofty and spacious 'tween decks, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR LONDON direct.—The British ship MAHARANEE, A1 at Lloyds, Captain Ritson, to sail on the 15th July. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

GOLDEN EAGLE, from LIVERPOOL.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are informed that she is now alongside Campbell's Wharf discharging her cargo, and are requested to pass their ENTRIES before noon TO-DAY. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. Bills of Lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the offices of
M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the barque SALVIA, 317 tons register, built at Sunderland in 1860, classed at Lloyds' A1 for 9 years, copper fastened and metalled; length 117 feet, beam 26 feet 5 inches, hold 19 feet 5 inches; will stand without ballast, and is a very smart and handy clipper.
Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the fine clipper brig CRAIGEVAR. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 Scotch-built barque MARY MILLER, carrying 400 tons, J. L. BROWN, commander.
Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR SALE, the A1 clipper barque GEORGES ET JULIETTE, 469 tons English measurement, and now discharging 550 tons cargo from Calcutta; built at St. Malo in 1856 of oak, and newly coppered in December last. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her while now discharging at Botts' Wharf. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, or Captain FABRE, on board, where Lloyd's certificates and classification can also be inspected.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SCHAH JEHAN.—TENDERS for the repairs of this ship are requested to be sent to the Rooms of the undersigned before 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, as the ship will be sold by auction, at that hour, and the auctioneers wish to be in a position to afford to intending purchasers full particulars of damage, and a correct approximation to the actual cost of repairs.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers,
362, George-street.

BOTTOMRY.—TENDERS are required for the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds on the British ship VERNON, 996 tons register, now lying at Brisbane Queensland. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TO THE PRESBYTERIANS of the COLONY.—A Public MEETING of the Presbyterians of the colony will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, in the EVENING of FRIDAY, the 3rd instant (the Honorable S. D. Gordon, Esq., in the chair), to take into consideration the result of the late action in the Court of Session in Scotland—the Rev. Dr. Lang v. the Presbytery of Irvine—and to determine on any further steps in the matter. Dr. Lang will give a narrative of the case, and certain other Scotsmen and Presbyterians of standing in the community will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

NO. 1 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Commanding Officer's PARADE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock. Full dress. No cap covers. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

NO. 4 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Commanding Officer's PARADE, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 3 p.m. Fines for absence imposed. Recruits to attend to receive orders for clothing.
W. CATHCART STILL, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Commanding Officer's Parade TO-MORROW.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

LAW INSTITUTE.—MEETING of Council, This Day, Friday, at 3 p.m.
E. A. MACKECHNIE, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—The Regular Monthly MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, will be held THIS EVENING (Friday), at the Masonic Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. H. E. STRATFORD, secretary.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION COMMITTEE will meet, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, for the issuing of members' tickets, &c.
JOHN DOUGLAS, hon. sec.

LECTURE on "The Abolition of Capital Punishment," by F. LEE, with the original letters from the late Rev. Archpriest Therry, now ready, on SALE at all Booksellers, and at the office of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. Price 1s.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Adjourned Debate, THIS EVENING, at 8, "Ought Ireland to have a separate Government?"

CAMPERDOWN UNIVERSAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A Public MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for enrolment of members, rules, &c., to form the above. By order. JAMES SEWELL, President; A. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
JOSEPH HARRIS, } Joint
G. A. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

CHAMPION AMATEURS' SCULLERS' RACE.—DONNELLY versus M'CLEAR.
J. DONNELLY begs to acquaint his friends that he has engaged the steamer HERALD to leave the Circular Wharf at half-past 2 o'clock sharp, SATURDAY, 4th June.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2 (Engine Station, Phillip-street North).—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. S. Baylis, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. G. Lane, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, to be the property of the No. 2 Company, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Lists are also lying at the various Banks and Insurance Companies' Offices.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 143, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ILLAWARRA STEAM COMPANY.—A letter will shortly be published, giving an account of the management of the company for the last two years. HENRY FRANCIS.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET.
Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
The Ladies' Bath now open daily; also a separate bath for skin diseases has been added to the establishment.
The bath is open for working men, daily, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Price 2s.

DR. BOWMAN, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. Consultations—Mornings till 2 p.m., evenings 6 to 8. 1, Phillip-street, King-street.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. J. D. KELLEY may be consulted at his Rooms, 328, George street, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m. Written character, chart, and advice, 10s; verbal delineation, 2s 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—Guaranteed Circulation, 5000.
The attention of the public is particularly directed to the advantages that this Journal offers as an unequalled advertising medium.
The scale of charges and other information can be had of CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street; or of the Advertising Agents, GORDON and GOTCH, 4, Hunter-street.

BELL'S LIFE.
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, June 4th.
Read "BELL'S Column of REAL RUM PUNCH."
☞ "BELL'S LIFE" To-morrow!!!
☞ "BELL'S LIFE" To-morrow!!!

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Sub-contractors on the extension of the Great Southern Railway from Picton towards Goulburn, under the name or style of EADES and WOLFE, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Dated, at Wingiecarribbe, this 24th day of May, A.D. 1864.
WILLIAM EADES.
Witness—J. MEALING.
JOSEPH WOLFE.
Witness—GEORGE THOMAS RILEY.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF EDWARD SMITH, Storekeeper, Nerrigundah.—A DIVIDEND in this estate will be payable on the 6th instant, at the office of Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street. Holders of promissory notes and acceptances will be required to produce them.
JOHN FRAZER, } Trustees.
A. H. C. MACAFEE, }

IN THE Assigned Estate of W. POILE, of Singleton and Muswellbrook.
In order that a first dividend may be paid, it is requested that all CLAIMS not furnished, may be immediately sent in to the office of C. Newton, Brother, and Co., 440, George-street, Sydney.
DANIEL BULMAN, } trustees.
JOHN WATKINS, }

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the estate of BUTCHART and CO., Forbes and Lambing Flat, not rendered before 1st July proximo, will be excluded from any dividend.
CHARLES BATH, } Trustees of the estate
J. B. NORTH, } of Butchart and Co.
Sydney, June 1.

AN ACCOUNT CURRENT and Plan of Distribution in the following estate, shewing a dividend as under, lie for inspection at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the 16th instant, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
June 2nd.
MEILLON and SON—1s. 10d. in the £—second dividend.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BOYD.—CUNNINGHAM GREGG BOYD is anxious to hear from his Brother, JOHN C. BOYD, having recently received a copy of his father's will from home, in which both are interested. He will hear something greatly to his advantage by addressing C. G. BOYD, Alliance Hotel, Dunedin.

IF THIS should meet the eye of SARAH GREEN, of Winchcomb, Glo'stershire, write to M., 115, King-st.

MRS. DIBLEY (maiden name SARAH DEANE), you will hear of SARAH CLARKE, from Hucknall, Torquard, Nottinghamshire, by applying to Captain GIBSON, Watson's Bay.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. Younge.
Last night but one of the engagement of that accomplished artiste,
MISS CLEVELAND,
who will appear, for THIS NIGHT only, as
ROMEO!
Mr. C. VINCENT as Mercutio.
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART as Juliet.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 3rd, will be presented Shakspere's celebrated tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
To conclude with the screaming farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, Miss CLEVELAND in her great character of LEAH! and NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING! her farewell benefit, and positively the last night of her engagement.
Monthly Tickets, £1 1s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed that a BENEFIT in aid of the funds of the HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY will take place at the above theatre, on WEDNESDAY next, June 8th, on which occasion all the available talent now in Sydney have kindly volunteered their services, forming one of the greatest combinations ever witnessed.
Tickets can be obtained at the Theatre, and from the following members of Committee.—
Mr. B. Francis, President, Park House, Park-street.
Mr. A. Cohen, Treasurer, Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.
Mr. J. G. Raphael, Margaret-street.
Mr. S. Phillips, 542, George street.
Mr. S. H. Levy, George-street South.
Mr. J. Isaacs, George-street South.
Mr. A. Myers, Myers and Cantor, Pitt-street.
Mr. S. Levey, at Mr. J. Isaacs,' George-street South.
Mr. G. Myers, Myers and Solomon, George-street South,
Mr. J. Moss, George-street South
Mr. M. Samuel, George-street South
Mr. L. Lipman, Secretary, 199, York street.
The Committee beg to inform their friends that they are compelled to adopt this course in consequence of the very many applications for relief now made upon them.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Under the management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and LAST APPEARANCE (but one) of the favourite comedian,
Mr. GEORGE COPPIN.
Immense success (and second night) of the splendid comedy
THE CONTESTED ELECTION.
Rush to the Poll, and Vote for "Honeybun."
Vote for "Gabbleton."
Vote for "Gaper."
THIS EVENING, Friday, Tom Taylor's successful comedy of
THE CONTESTED ELECTION.
Mr. Peckover (President of the Blue Lambs) Mr. Coppin
Concluding with the much admired drama, in two acts, of the
YOUNG KING.
M. Putzi (Mayor of Nevers) .... Mr. Coppin.
Mr. Coppin's last appearance To-morrow Night.
In rehearsal, and shortly to be produced, with new scenery, decorations, costumes, &c., Shakspeare's grand historical tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD.
Doors open at 7. Box office open from 12 till 3. Pit, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—A performance will be given on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR, LADY YOUNG, and Suite, and the elite of Sydney, by
THE SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
in aid of the funds of the
SYDNEY SAILORS' HOME,
when will be presented Buckstone's drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.
after which,
AN ADDRESS
will be spoken by a member of the Club; to be followed by
A NAVAL HORNPIPE,
by a gentleman amateur. Concluding with the screaming farce, by J. M. Morton, of
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
Prices of admission:—Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit and upper circle, 1s.
Seats can be secured at the establishments of Mr. L. Moss, Hunter-street; Mr. Anderson, George-street; and at the Theatre daily.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—
Patron—His Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B.
Patroness—Lady Young.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Rossini's Stabat Mater, the whole of which, with full orchestral accompaniments, will be performed by the amateur members of the society.
PART II.
1. Overture—Semiramide (Rossini)—Orchestra.
2. Classical song—Adelaide (Beethoven)—Madame Flora Harris.
3. Part song—All among the barley (Elizabeth Sterling)—Choral members.
4. Solo, violin—Souvenirs de Bellini (Artot)—Mr. J. Hall.
5. Song—The Land—(Neukomn)—Mr. J. Waller (amateur).
6. Part song—Harvest Home (M'Farlane)—Choral members.
7. March (Mendelssohn)—Orchestra.
Conductor...... Mr. W. J. Cordner.
Organist ...... Mr. M. Younger (amateur).
** Full rehearsal, in the Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 p.m. sharp. No strangers admitted.
T. J. SOUTHERN, Hon. Sec.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
Just added,
MRS BROWN,
the companion of the celebrated bushranger,
FRANK GARDINER,
who may also be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
In addition to these notorious personages, upwards of FIFTY figures of the LEADING CHARACTERS in ancient and modern history are in this magnificent collection.
Admission, one shilling. Children, half price.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN FAT BOY is visited by the elite of Sydney. Positively his last appearance THIS DAY, Friday. He appears in Mudgee on MONDAY, the 6th June. WILLIAM EVANS, agent.

LANCASHIRE BELL RINGERS ARE COMING Mr. J. BRYAN, Manager.

ALHAMBRA CONCERT HALL, next Victoria Theatre, under the management of FUNNY COLLINS. Admission free.

ALHAMBRA CONCERT HALL.—New Songs, Delineations, and Burlesques, EVERY NIGHT. Admission free.

ALHAMBRA CONCERT HALL.—Star Company.—The Sable Brothers, Funny Collins, Tom Gall, P. Walsh, and Frank Short, the celebrated Irish comic singer. Mr. Hamilton, pianist. Conductor, R. Collins. Liquors at bar prices.

PIG, PIG, PIG.—To be seen at PLAYFAIR and SMITH'S, Haymarket, a Pig of an enormous size. Weight 7 cwt.

TO THEATRICAL AMATEURS.—Costumes for Hire. S. MANLY, 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

WHOLESALE Bedding Warehouse.—W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WILLIAMS, the Cheapest Sign and House Painter in Sydney. 56, South Head Road.

HYDE PARK HOUSE, opposite St. James' Church. Suites of apartments vacant.

SHARES FOR SALE by the Undersigned.—
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares
Debentures—
Government, 5 per cent.
Corporation, 5 ditto
Local Companies', 7 ditto.

SHARES Wanted by the Undersigned
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 31st May, 1864.
NOTICE.—SPARE MAIL BOXES FOR SALE.—Pursuant to directions received from the General Post Office, London, a number (about 200) of Spare Mail Boxes are for sale, and parties desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion thereof, (in lots of not less than twenty each), are requested to send in Tenders for the same (at per box) on or before WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, addressed as follows:—
To "The Secretary of the General Post Office," and endorsed, "Tenders for —— Mail Boxes."

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for supplying
Bread, Biscuit, and Flour,
for the use of her Majesty's Troops and Navy, at this Station, for seven months from the 1st of September next.
Forms of tender, and all information required, can be obtained on application at this office.
Commissariat Office, 1st June, 1864.

STONE FLAGGING.—TENDERS wanted for Flagging in front of two houses in George-street North, and for repairing. Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO MASONS and others.—TENDERS are required for building a CLOISTER at St. Paul's College. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, June 13.
No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

£10 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, seven HORSES, branded GB on near shoulder, lately branded. £10 reward for each horse, if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves, and £1 each if strayed. Parties will receive the above reward by applying at Mr. WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, Sydney.
GUSTAVE BLUME.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Petersham, a bay MARE, 6 years old, branded A x L near shoulder and 3 under saddle. HENRY HAMMETTER, Petersham.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Wednesday night, a Gold Bloodstone Signet RING. To be left at G. BRANSGROVE'S, Great Britain Hotel, George-street.

POINTER DOGS STOLEN.—£3 reward upon conviction. Description:—
Liver-coloured BITCH, white breast, answers to "Quail"
Liver and white ditto, answers "Venus" or Vin.
Liver-coloured DOG, answers "Don."
Stolen from residence of Mr. J. R. YORKE, Oxford-street, Newtown, about Saturday night last, 28th May.
Apply PAYTEN and DAY, Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

LOST, from Macleay-street, on Tuesday, a Light Brown Bull Terrier DOG, had on a chain collar with name. Any one returning him will be rewarded. W. HARBOTTLE, next the Post Office, George-street.

LOST, on Sunday, a Scotch Terrier PUPPY, ears and tail cut, with brass collar. Any one bringing him to J. BOOTH, Grose-street, Camperdown, will be rewarded.

STRAYED on 1st June, from corner of Albion and Elizabeth streets, a White Sucking PIG. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mr. POTTER'S, Albion Hotel, corner of Campbell and Elizabeth streets.

FOUND, a small Spaniel SLUT; the owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to H. WEISBERG, 692, George-street South.

FOUND, a Hair BROOCH. Apply Post Office.

TO CABMEN.—The man who has in his possession the UMBRELLA, left by mistake in a hansom cab, on Saturday evening last, with initials "F. J. M." engraved on the handle, is requested to return it at 129, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE CLERGYMAN who this morning had a Five instead of a One Pound Note given him by mistake, as a subscription towards building a Wesleyan Chapel, will be kind enough to return the difference.

ADVICE GRATIS, daily, from 10 to 11, by a duly qualified Physician. 333, Pitt-st., near School of Arts.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

C. FURSE'S Gilding Establishment, opposite Royal Hotel. Engravings framed in elegant gilt maple and rosewood, at reduced prices.

ENAMELLED Slate BATHS, hot, cold shower baths, at ADGER'S, new hair cutting rooms, 313, George-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.—Superfine Silk-dressed FLOUR, and all other mill produce, always for SALE.

MR. GOODAL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 124, Phillip-street. Private surgery for advice and medicine.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from 311 to 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
D. A. DAVIS, Accountant.
Sydney, 23rd May.

ROBERT KING, Coal Merchant, Circular Quay. Best quality coal, charcoal, breeze, and wood on hand.

REMOVAL.—N. CASTON, from 8, Macquarie-place, to 6, Custom House-buildings, opposite.

REMOVAL.—WATSON WILSON, Painter, &c., from 275, George-street, to the corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst streets, opposite the obelisk.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO.
Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

RENTS and ACCOUNTS COLLECTED. Tradesmen's Books posted, by Mr. BODE. Address Mr. COOK, printer, 370, George-street.

A MIDDLE-AGED Man is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION in a grocery or other store; of ten years experience, and character from last place. Address W. W., HERALD Office.

A MAN COOK required at Police Barracks, Pitt-street.

A COMPETENT Groom and Coachman is open to Engagement, single. R. W. B., 90, York-street.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER (vegetable and floral) wants a SITUATION; can milk and groom. The most respectable references. Address till Saturday, QUINTO, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY (English) requires a Morning ENGAGEMENT. Address GOVERNESS, 210, General Post Office.

A LADY who has had eight years' experience in tuition desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident GOVERNESS in town or country; her acquirements are, English, French, and music. Address V.N., care of F. Larter, agent, 94, South Head Road, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, by a steady man, in a quiet family, near St. James's Church. Address L. O., HERALD Office.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANT.—A vacancy in the Manchester for a good man of business. J. SKINNER, George street.

JUNIOR CLERK Wanted, one who is quick at figures and writes a good hand. Apply by letter, Box 68.

LOADING FOR
Goulburn
Yass
Tumut
Lambing Flat
Forbes
Carcoar
Gundagai.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, on equitable terms, a Partner, of persevering habits and respectability of character, and with command of moderate capital, to join an old established and well-known firm. Address to A. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

PREMISES WANTED, suitable for a Baker, or to buy a Baker's Business. R. S., HERALD Office.

SMALL SHOP in a business locality wanted. Address, state particulars and rent, to F. T. H., HERALD Office.

TEACHER.—A young Englishman wishes to TEACH for a few hours each day, in a school or gentleman's family. Besides Euclid, Algebra, preparatory Latin, and the usual routine, he would undertake to teach Practical Engineering and Land Surveying. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

TO MILLINERS.—A young lady wishes to place herself in a respectable establishment, to learn the above business, with board and residence. A premium given. Letters addressed to J. E., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two JOURNEYMEN for the country. M. SPENCE, Commercial Emporium, 216 and 218, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION by a first-class Baker. 8, Whittle's-buildings, Sussex-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT HANDS. JOHN WILSON, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class Coat HAND. G. PEIRCE, 68, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, experienced Hands. JOHN HALBERT, King-street.

WANTED, a BOOT-CLOSER, and MEN to make Strong Work. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, an Assistant NURSEMAID. Apply before 1 o'clock, to Mrs. WARD, Dawes' Point.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to nurse. Apply to Mrs. BEGG, Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 772, George-street South, near Haymarket.

WANTED, a strong BOY, accustomed to work in a smith's shop. R. JOYNER, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply NORTON'S Store, New Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Light SPRING-CART. Apply to J. MALONY, 146, William-street.

WANTED, second-hand TROUSERS, all sorts. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street, near Erskine-st.

WANTED, LEECHES, at Odd Fellows' Medical Institute, 343, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General Servant. 404, Sussex-street South, near Haymarket.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply CHARLES W. ROBERTS, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply at the Ship Hotel, Sussex-street North, No. 36.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13 or 14, to mind a baby and be useful. 12, Alfred-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, to buy a Circular COUNTER, with pewter top, fit for hotel. Apply 150, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, an educated YOUTH as an Apprentice. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-st.

WANTED, APPRENTICES for the Millinery. G. CHISHOLM and CO., next to the Post Office.

WANTED, a WAITER, who understands his business. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-st. East.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about fourteen. 18, South Head Road, opposite Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as COOK and to make herself otherwise useful. Apply 2, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Beef BUTCHER. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as PANTRYMAID. COHEN'S Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to SELL, a HORSE, SPRING-CART, and Harness, £8 the lot. Fruit shop, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply to Mrs. BRITCHER, 161, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN. Apply BLAKE and HAMILTON, 108, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT for the country. Apply BLAKE and HAMILTON, 108, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a Head WAITER. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a young MAN for a Hay and Corn Store, 91, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. 139, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, opposite Hyde Park.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to nurse and to make herself useful. Apply Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a YOUTH who has some knowledge of the fancy business, and can write a neat hand. Apply by letter to L. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN, who thoroughly understands driving; no other need apply. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16 or 17, as General SERVANT in a small family. For address apply to Mr. E. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a SITUATION by Married Couple on a sheep station. Good references. Address COLONIST, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Twenty good Sheep DOGS, male or female. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, £1000, for a term of not less than five years, on first-class real property. Apply, by letter, to P. F., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a HOUSE of 5 or 6 rooms, in the neighbourhood of Surry Hills or Woolloomooloo Heights. Address H. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Upper Nurse and Needlewoman; well recommended. Address S.S., 217, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Young Lady, as PUPIL TEACHER. Apply by letter to Mr. J. C. WATERMAN, Church of England School, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, who will have an opportunity of learning the DRAPERY Trade. Apply at 564, George-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as groom and coachman. First-class testimonials. Y. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a furnished COTTAGE, 5 or 6 rooms, in the vicinity of the City, for a desirable tenant. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

WANTED, for the suburbs, a General SERVANT, with good references. Apply after 10 o'clock, to Mrs. WILKINS, back of Custom-house.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a gentleman of experience in the management of sheep; new country in Queensland preferred. Address R. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSE, for the country. Apply to Mrs. JAMES RILEY, Campbell's Wharf, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, a Turnover APPRENTICE, for the Printing Business, who has served three or four years of his time. High wages given. Apply to Mr. E. GREVILLE, 8, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, who has a thorough knowledge of the book and Stationery Business. Apply by letter, with good references, to J. HILL, bookseller, &c., George-street, Singleton.

WANTED, by two Young Women, SITUATIONS, in the country, one as General SERVANT, the other DAIRYMAID on a farm. Address to C. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a £1000, in a first-class Business; a sure fortune to a good man of business. Apply, by letter, GROCER, HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable young person as NURSE in a small family. References required. Also, a general SERVANT who is a good Laundress. Protestants preferred. Apply 353, Upper Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

£20 WILL be GIVEN for a permanent SITUATION, Strict secrecy kept. Address L. M., HERALD Office.

16, O'CONNELL-STREET. APARTMENTS vacant.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. WRIGHT, 185 and 187, Premier-terrace, William-st.

APARTMENTS, with or without board, at 203, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. BRADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS, furnished, or Board and Residence. 20, Wynyard-square.

A VACANCY for BOARD and RESIDENCE, 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

BOARD and Residence (private) for a Married Couple, or Lady, or Gentleman. 28, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 2, Park-street, two doors from George-street. Terms, 18s. per week.

BOARD and Residence, in a private family, at Ramsere. Apply to Mr. MILLETT, 361, George-street.

BALMAIN.—BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen, terms moderate; a good view of the harbour; near to Crook's ferry. G. NEAL, ironmonger, Darling-st.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in George-street, to LET, No. 311, lately occupied by Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus; also No. 295, lately occupied by Mrs. Speirs; immediate possession. JAMES MILSON, Jun., Box 218, Post Office.

TWO Gentlemen requiring BOARD, &c., can be accommodated, in a private family. Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

RAMBLES THROUGH SYDNEY.

PART I.—IN THE STREETS AND LANES.

No. 3.—SUSSEX-STREET AND DARLING HARBOUR.

A RAMBLE down Sussex-street will give the wayfarer a better idea, not only of the productive power of New South Wales, but also of her latent or at all events only partially developed manufacturing power, than will a visit to any other quarter of the city. On the numerous wharves that border Darling Harbour in close proximity to this street are landed the articles of produce that come coastwise, from the North and from the South, whilst the greater part of the street itself, together with the numerous off-shoots from it towards the water, are lined with the offices and stores of produce-agents and dealers of every kind and degree.

There you will see stores, bursting with heaps of golden grain, from the deep coloured maize to the less obtrusive wheat; potatoes are piled up bag upon bag; hay bound and pressed fills out-houses until there is no longer room for stowage, and the bales lie out exposed, or covered with tarpaulin, a temptation that the numerous goats which infest this quarter find it impossible to resist; poultry of all kinds shriek, or cackle, or gabble, according to their several characters as though protesting against the crowded nature of the coops in which they are confined. Or, what is of still greater importance, you can find no part of this in which the snort of the steam-engine is not heard, or in which the ring of the hammer upon iron does not wound the air. And further than this again, here is the place where coal merchants most do congregate, and the black diamonds of Australia fairly cumber the wharves, particularly towards the head or south of the harbour.

Before going into particulars, however, it would be as well were we to take a general view of the eastern border of Darling Harbour, and having done this, we shall take our readers along Sussex-street, and amongst the many odd out of the way places that lie between that street and the water's edge. Looking along the eastern margin of the bay or indentation the head of which may, perhaps, be more familiar to the Sydney cockney of ancient date, under the name of Cockle Bay, we see that wharves, jetties, piers, and embankments, have within the last few years been gradually pushed out from the shore into the waters of the harbour, until now they have very materially infringed upon them, particularly towards their southern extremity. Whilst this encroachment has been going on in this direction, the water area has been still further decreased by the gradual silting up of the head of the bay. This silting up has gone on so rapidly that an area of something like fifty acres has been reclaimed by this natural process within the last twenty years; and that is now permanently dry land, upon which cattle browse peacefully, that within the memory of most of us was covered by the flood tide. When the mills at the end of Sussex-street, to the south of its junction with Hay-street, and known, we believe, as Smart's Mills, were first erected, the tide flowed up to its outer wall in sufficient quantity to float a good sized boat; now, a very comfortable and well-cared for garden has been laid out on the spot. In fact the marks of the gradually decreasing tidal waters have been carefully noted at different periods, and there are reasons for fearing that before many years are past the whole of the head of Darling Harbour, as far as the Pyrmont Bridge, will be filled up in the same manner. At the present time the low water mark barely touches the line of Liverpool-street, and the high water mark only just passes the line of Goulburn-street.

The cause of this silting up has been said to be, not so much the debris washed down into the head of the bay as the decreased tidal force consequent upon the many extensive encroachments upon the waters of the harbour, especially on the eastern side, round which the outgoing tide was once accustomed to set, and carry off every particle brought to it either by flood or sewer. The wharves and jetties that have been erected have checked the tidal outflow to such an extent as to seriously diminish, if not to render altogether nugatory its scouring power, and thus every particle of earthy or other matter brought down by drains or sewers is left unremoved. To this is added the foreign substances taken up by the waters themselves in their wash upon the shore, caused by the violence of winds or the action of steamboats, all of which substances are sure to be deposited at that spot where the tidal force is smallest, namely, at the extreme point reached by the incoming tide.

In so far as it has yet gone, this silting up of the head of the bay has caused no great inconvenience, except perhaps to some few persons who formerly owned water frontages, that are so no longer; but, if it be allowed to continue unchecked, serious consequences are likely to ensue from the impediments that will be thrown in the way of the water traffic that supports so large a number of establishments in this quarter of the city.

Several schemes have been proposed, having for their object, first, the reclamation of the head of Darling Harbour; and second, the preservation of existing water frontages. The head of the harbour is now, at low water, only a pestiferous mudbank. The ordinary effluvium given forth by a mudbank from which the sea water has retired is offensive enough in all conscience; but when this is increased, as is the case, at the head of this bay, by the silt brought down by the Hay-street sewer, the effluvium becomes not merely unbearable, but also noxious and destructive to health. The Engineer for Rivers and Harbours has recommended the construction of a substantial sea wall of a semicircular form, commencing at the eastern side, at a point between Goulburn and Liverpool streets, and carried round in a curve to the Pyrmont side to a point nearly opposite. The City Engineer, however, proposes a much more extended plan. He carries Bathurst-street straight across to Pyrmont, leaving a canal communicating with a dock 200 or 300 feet wide, extending from Bathurst to Liverpool street. The traffic of Bathurst-street would cross this canal by means of a swing bridge. To the north of the continuation of this street, he suggests a public wharf, carried by a curve to a little beyond the point where the present Darling Harbour extension of the railway line ceases. The dock would secure the present water frontages of wharf owners between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, whilst by dredging, a depth of twenty feet of water could easily be secured all along the proposed line of wharf. One of the great causes of the silting up would thus be removed; the other, however, and the more serious one of the two, namely the checked tidal force, and consequently decreased scouring power would still remain, whichever plan was adopted.

So long as we have the present projections of piled piers and wharves into the waters of this harbour, so long shall we have the same tendency to silt up at the head of the indentation, whether that head be nearer or farther from the entrance of the bay. It is only by one continuous and unbroken line of sea wall that the full scouring force of the outgoing tide can be kept up, and this we are unfortunately not likely to obtain. So many and such great interests have grown up since the first enterprising water frontage holders drove their piles and formed their wharves upon the edge of the harbour, that no Government would ever be powerful enough to interfere with them. Whilst our national purse is not likely for many years to come to be full enough to pay the large amount of compensation that would be required, even in the event of such interference being legalised.

In all great maritime cities, the tendency of late years has been towards constructing continuous lines of wharfage along the borders of the water, first, because the tidal force is here allowed to operate to its fullest extent; and next, because greater convenience and elegance are thus obtained. Unluckily, Sydney is in no position to avail itself of the experience of other and older cities than itself. Encroachments,—and when we use the term, we employ it solely in reference to the diminished water area, and not in its legal sense,—have been authorised year after year, by one Government after another, until now the line of wharfage is so broken, that anything like a continuous quay would be an impossibility, unless at an expense that the country could never bear. Besides, as we have said, large interests have grown up under this permissive system, for companies, and even private individuals have gone to very great expense in carrying out their extensions into the Bay; and their rights, having been acquired legally, cannot be ignored.

We are thus compelled to make the best of the matter as it stands, and the only way of doing this will be to get rid of as much of the nuisance as we can, and to form as much of a continuous line of sea wall as it is in our power to do. The first thing to be considered is, no doubt, the abatement of the nuisance arising from the mud-bank at the head of the harbour, from which the poisonous exhalations perpetually threaten the city with an epidemic. We have only to stand upon any one of the jetties at half-ebb and to breathe through the nostrils, to be made aware of the disagreeable character of the substances that the outgoing tide is carrying on its surface. On its surface, because the sewage matter, being specifically lighter than water, floats on it, and may easily be perceived by the enterprising enquirer in the shape of a thin unctuous scum resting in large patches on the face of the water. If it is so easily perceptible here, both to the eye and the nostril, what must it be when laid out on the surface of the oozy mud, exposed to the sublimating influence of an Australian sun, and made ready to be wafted over the city by the first breeze that springs up, to sicken, poison, or destroy all with whom it comes into contact?

By the plan originally laid down by the civic body, silt pits for the reception of the sewage matter, brought down by the Hay-street sewer are to be established somewhere on the line of sewer, and in close proximity to the railway line. In these pits the sewage is to be deodorised, mixed with ashes, and sold as manure to market gardeners and others. If this is done fully and completely, so as to allow of nothing but flood water passing out from the sewer into the harbour, the greater part of the evil now complained of will be removed; and as the Government have shown themselves anxious to do something to remove the other part of the evil by reclaiming the head of the bay, and as Parliament have already voted £10,000 towards this good work, we may hope soon to see this long threatening evil completely remedied. It threatens still, however, and to such an alarming extent, as to demand instant attention, and to require the putting aside of official delays and red tapeism for the adoption of prompt action.

REVIEW.

FATHER MATHEW: a Biography. By Francis Maguire, M.P., author of "Rome, its Rulers and its Institutions." Longman.

Father Mathew was descended from a noble Welsh family, the Earls of Llandaff; and the tombs of the Mathew family are in the cathedral of Llandaff, in Glamorganshire. He was born in 1790, and studied in Maynooth, where the the apostle of temperance seems to have been, without stepping over the strictly moral line, rather a frisky character. Some years elapsed, however, before he entered upon the priesthood. In 1814 he attached himself to the Capuchin order, and was ordained by Dr. Murray. A somewhat humorous account is given of his first sermon.

> His first sermon was delivered in the parish chapel of Kilfeacle, in his native county of Tipperary. It was on the occasion of his saying Mass for the priest. He read and explained the Gospel of the day, which proclaims the startling announcement, that it is more difficult for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. His principal auditor of this his first sermon was a village magnate and millionaire, Mr. Scully—considered to be one of the richest men in Tipperary. This rural Crœsus was much struck with the discourse, which was not a little enhanced by the singularly youthful and interesting appearance of the preacher, who rightly explained that it was not the *possession* of riches which was culpable in the sight of God, but the *disposition or use* made of them. Mr. Scully was a very large as well as a very rich man; and meeting the preacher at breakfast, he expressed his personal acknowledgments thus: "Father Mathew; I feel very much obliged to you for trying to squeeze *me* through the eye of a needle." The old gentleman was at that time corpulent enough to have blocked up the Camel's Gate of Jerusalem.

We may presume that personal attractiveness is not less influential in the Catholic than in Protestant churches. We all know something of the exceeding popularity of delightful and winning young preachers. The fresh transparent face, clear eyes, bright and flowing hair, mild, persuasive tongue and tone, the young man had these in very large proportions. Persons who saw him late in life, after the hack and wear and worry of long years of labour and disappointment, and who looked upon his mild benignant countenance, and listened to the soft silvery accents of a voice which seemed too thin and feeble for much influence beyond a small church or chapel, may yet be able to form some conception of the foundations of his great popularity, even when a very young man. He was assistant priest to a Father Donovan, who had been almost miraculously saved from the guillotine in the French Revolution, and whose life furnishes a romantic little episode in Mr. Maguire's history. The younger and the elder priest seem to have been poor enough, and their church had but few equipments in the way of ecclesiastical furniture. The following is amusing, very:—

> If any mortal man could be said to be truly happy, Father Donovan might certainly lay claim to that rare distinction. But there was one cloud that occasionally shadowed his happiness—the want of an organ and a choir. Two difficulties, and rather material ones, stood in way of the acquisition of the first object. The one was the poverty of the church, the other was the limited space of the building. The church itself exactly measured forty-three feet in length, and about the same in breadth; and from the rails of the altar to the interior of the porch, the space did not exceed twenty-eight or thirty feet. So that, were there money to purchase the organ, there was no place in which to erect it. What might be, and what eventually was, the organ-loft, was then occupied as the dwelling-place of the two priests and an aged attendant. Still, notwithstanding the impossibility of accomplishing his wish, the idea of an organ and choir haunted the brain of Father Donovan, and he determined to accomplish his purpose by some means or other. At length, he believed he had overcome all obstacles, and realised the darling object of his ambition. Father Mathew was conscious of a striking change in the manner and bearing of his reverend friend, who suddenly manifested a degree of softness and gentleness not generally common to him, and who walked with a springy and rather boyish step, as if he were revelling in the possession of some joyful secret. "I have it, my dear boy—I have it, at last—at last, sir!" exclaimed Father Donovan one day to his friend, in a tone of exultation. "Have what, my dear Father Donovan?" gently inquired Father Mathew. "Why, the organ, my dear boy! I have such a treat for you for next Sunday. Yes, sir; the organ. I knew I'd have it at last." "An organ! my dear Father Donovan; how are we to get it, and where are we to put it?" was the natural question. "It's all right. I got it, Sir—a most beautiful instrument; and as for room, it wont occupy any space. You will be sure to be delighted, and so will our poor people; I tell you what it is, the *Adeste* is heavenly. Wait till you hear it." Father Donovan had procured a barrel-organ, which played a number of sacred airs, such as the *Adeste fidelis* and *Sicilian Mariners' Hymn*, and there could be fittingly introduced during Mass, and also at Vespers. The musician would be under his control, and he (Father Donovan) would be responsible for the admirable effect of this delightful innovation. The Sunday, fraught with anticipated triumph to Father Donovan arrived. The organ and its operator were in the little chapel, and Father Donovan was having a vigilant eye to both. Nothing could be a more decided success than the *Adeste*, as many besides Father Donovan thought it "heavenly;" nor was its effect lessened by the plaintive sweetness of the *Hymn*. Tears of rapture stood in the eyes of Father Donovan. It was a moment of unalloyed triumph, such as mortals experience but rarely in this life. The Last Gospel was just being read by Father Mathew, who was the celebrant, when the operator commenced a third air; but—horror of horrors!—instead of those gentle and spirit-breathing strains that lift the soul to heaven in a flood of holy melody, out rattled the too well known air of "*Moll in the wad!*" It would be impossible to describe the bewilderment of the congregation, or the rage and confusion of poor Father Donovan, at this "awful scandal," which nearly threw him in a fever, from shame and humiliation. His friends were thenceforward, rather cautious in their allusion to mechanical music, and indeed organs of all kinds; and as for the remotest reference to "*Moll in the wad*," that would have been a rashness as fatal to peace, as it would have been cruel and ungenerous to the sorely afflicted friar.

It would not much interest our readers, we suppose, to dwell upon those early days in the life of Father Mathew when he was more especially famous in the confessional. On certain days he was in the confessional as early as five o'clock in the morning. In this box, about the width of an arm-chair, he sat till eight or nine o'clock. As soon as breakfast was over, he was frequently in the same place; and on certain days—Saturdays more especially—his sittings commencing at five in the morning, lasted until ten or eleven o'clock at night. Thus for fifteen hours, as his church was a very poor one, he would be surrounded by crowds badly fed, poorly clad, clothes betokening the most unsavoury of human beings; but the piety and the patience of the young priest surrounded his confessional with innumerable devotees, and the "little friary," as it was called, became remarkable under his auspices. We dwell upon the early years of Father Mathew's life, because it must not be supposed that his sudden plunge into fame, as the great temperance preacher, was a capricious freak of popularity; his life had been one great preparation for the influence he acquired. As a young man, he got through a vast amount of work, principally by early rising; and, one day when he was asked by a friend how he contrived to rise so early as he did, he pointed to a cooperage, saying, "If I were a cooper, and bound to Mr. ——, I should be up as early, so as to be at work at the appointed time, and thus become pleasing to my master; but I have a higher calling, and I serve a better Master, and am I to be less desirous of pleasing that Master than I should be to satisfy Mr. ——?" At this time, too, though his means must have been small, he was most lavish in his charities. Some people remonstrated with the clerk of his chapel, who was frequently his superior's medium for the distribution of his benevolence, and that worthy expressed himself emphatically, "Look here, sir, this is my notion on the subject—if the streets of Cork were paved with gold, and Father Mathew had entire control over them, and could do what he liked with them, there would not be a paving stone in Cork by the end of the year." People were wont to speak of his reverence and tenderness to the poor and the afflicted, and even in reproving them he had a grand proverb, "*that a pint of oil is better than a hogshead of vinegar.*" An eminent and very old and venerable man, Dr. Collins, a Roman Catholic Dean, gave his fullest friendship to the young priest, and when a lady said to him, "I have just been listening to a sermon from Father Mathew, and I have been greatly edified"—"My dear," answered the venerable priest, "his life is a sermon." In his preaching, too, he had a motto—a very good one—very illustrative of the good sense and simplicity of the man: when a brother clergyman of eminent ability, remarkable for his gifts as a preacher, observed to him, "how difficult it was at times to select a subject, and know what would please a cultivated congregation," "My dear sir," said Father Mathew, "*preach for the poor, and your preaching will always serve for the rich.*" A remarkable year in the life of the good man was 1832. It was the year of the cholera, and Father Mathew was unfailingly punctual in his attendance and ministrations in the hospitals. The nurses watched the patients, and he watched both patients and nurses; and in garrets and hovels, as well as by the bedside of his friends, or those to whom he was more pastorally related, he went, intrepid and active in an extraordinary degree, and the following very singular incident, soon well known through the city, shows the value of his vigilance and supervision:—

> He had administered the last rites of religion to a young man, in whom he had a special interest, and having received a summons to another part of the hospital, he hurriedly quitted the ward, from which he was absent but for a short time. On his return, he approached the bed in which he had left the young man alive; but the bed was now unoccupied. "Nurse, nurse! what has become of the young man who lay in this bed?" asked Father Mathew. "Dead, sir," was the laconic answer. "Dead!—it cannot be—where is he?" "The corpse is taken to the dead-house, sir." "I can't believe he is dead—I must go myself and see," said Father Mathew; and he at once proceeded to the ghastly chamber to which the dead were borne, previous to being taken out for interment. It presented an awful spectacle indeed. At one end was a pile of miserable coffins, the merest shells, made of thin boards, and knocked together with a few nails. Some of these wretched receptacles were on the floor, either with their lids fastened down, or open and awaiting their future occupants. On tables, and also on the floor, lay a number of bodies, in each of which a heart throbbed and a soul dwelt a few hours before. Some lay, blue and distorted, in the sheet in which they had been snatched from the bed on which they died; more were wrapped, like mummies, in similar sheets, which had been covered with pitch or tar, liberally laid on to prevent contagion. Amidst that scene of death in its most appalling aspect, there was a horrid bustle of life; coffins being nailed down with noisy clatter—sheets being rapidly covered over with a black and seething substance—bodies being moved from place to place, and tumbled into their last receptacle with the haste and the indifference which a terrible familiarity with death engenders in the minds of a certain class—orders hoarsely given—figures moving or reeling to and fro; for it was necessary that those who performed the horrid and revolting duties of that chamber should be well plied with whisky: it was the custom of the time and the necessity of the moment. Into this scene of horrors, partly lighted by a few coarse flickering candles, Father Mathew hurriedly entered. Even the strongest might have recoiled at the spectacle which met his sight; but he only thought of the object of his mission. There lay the body, and near it were two men preparing the tarred sheet in which they were to wrap it. "Stop, stop!" said Father Mathew, "surely the young man can't be dead!" "Dead, your reverence! God forbid you or me would be as dead as that poor fellow—the Lord have mercy on his sowl!" said one of the men. "No, no, I can't believe it—I was speaking to him a moment before I left the ward—let me try." "Wisha, try, if you plaze, your reverence; but he's as dead as a door-nail; and shure it doesn't take long to carry a man off in those times—God be between us and harm!" There was a momentary suspension of the loathsome work as Father Mathew knelt down beside the body, and pressed his hand lightly upon the region of the heart. A group, such as few, save perhaps those who love to paint the terrible and the hideous, would desire to see near them clustered round the devoted priest; and not a sound was heard for a time in that chamber of death. There was a suspense of a moment—it seemed an age—when Father Mathew exclaimed exultingly—"Thank God! he is alive!—I feel his heart beat—thank God, thank God!" It was quite true—life was not extinct; and restoratives having been applied, the young man was removed to another part of the hospital—and in a few days after he was able to pour forth his gratitude to him who, through God's mercy, had rescued him from inevitable death; for, had but another minute elapsed, he was lost to this world for ever. As may be supposed, this incident had a salutary effect in the hospital, though it was little wanted to render as untiring as ever the sleepless vigilance of Father Mathew.

With all this, which seemed to wrap his character in a majestic severity of goodness, he is described as a great favourite with the young ones, to whom apples and oranges, nuts, cake, toffy and bulls'-eyes were the *summum bonum* of all earthly bliss. He once saw a lady driving before her a very noisy body of children from the school adjoining his church.—"My dear madam, why are you driving those children out of the chapel?" "Oh, Father Mathew," said the lady, "they were making such a noise, and I really must say I wonder how *you* can tolerate them in going in and out as they do." "My dear madam," said the meek man, you must remember the words of our Divine Redeemer: 'Suffer these little ones to come to Me, and forbid them not;' if they come from curiosity now, they will come to pray another time; and you can't tell what impression is made on the youngest child by his entrance into the house of God." He had great success as a peacemaker, and those who have heard his voice, and felt his exceeding blandness of manner, united with a bearing so full of the dignity of the gentlemen, will not be surprised that people attributed a magic to the gentle and overbearing fascination of his speech. Sometimes people dreaded his preferment of a request; his entreaty for money for charities and innumerable objects; opposition and refusal sank down defeated before him. All this prepares us for the oft-repeated cry of the benevolent Quaker, who has been called the 'Grandfather of the Temperance cause in Ireland,' "Theobald Mathew, if thou wouldst but take the cause in hand, thou couldst do much good to these poor creatures." William Martin raised up this cry again and again in the ears of the tender and loving philanthropist—"Oh, Theobald Mathew, if thou wouldst only give thy aid to the cause, what good thou wouldst do for these poor creatures." These words were addressed to a man, as William Martin knew, who knew the condition of the poor creatures well. Some of Father Mathew's most immediate relatives were reaping immense fortunes from the spirit traffic; he also was engaged in the great ambition of his life—the erection of a new and splendid church—he was actively engaged for the poor in many ways. All the motives of prudence seemed to dictate the pushing aside the entreaty of the honest Quaker, but at last he made up his mind. In 1838, he sent for William Martin—the two friends—for although of such opposite persuasions in religion, they were close friends, and continued close friends through life. They held a public meeting together in Father Mathew's schoolroom. Father Mathew presided over it; explained his views; then took a pen in his hand and said, in a voice heard by all, and remembered by many to this day, "Here goes, in the name of God!" And so he signed that pledge; the advocacy of which, no doubt to his own amazement, soon lifted him out of his quiet vocation as a Romish priest, and sent his name trumpet-tongued over the whole world.—The remarks we have made show that, to a very great degree, the secret of Father Mathew's great success lay in his whole life—the people—the poor especially, had confidence in him; he was in his forty-seventh year. In the step he had taken, he very likely had only calculated on a measure of benefit to his own town or city, but his house, formerly quiet, only visited by friends or parishioners, was now thronged by incessant multitudes pouring in on pilgrimage from the country round. In about eight months he had administered the pledge to two hundred thousand persons. It would seem that his vow, sounding almost like an oath of allegiance, "Here goes in the name of God!" had brought down the blessing of the Great Name upon it; he who signed as a timid convert found himself compelled into the position of a strong adherent. Then came his wonderful pilgrimages over the country, every place recording the registry of scores of thousands—fifty thousand in one place—a hundred thousand in another. In 1840, he was at the head of two millions of his countrymen. Ireland, as if touched by miracle, started up before the eyes of Great Britain a sober and comparatively happy nation. The work of the humble priest was acknowledged by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in a proclamation, and by several peers in the House of Lords. The Marquis of Lansdowne turned aside from a tour through Ireland, to acknowledge and thank the preacher of the new doctrine; and, on every hand, the man and his labours were receiving the largest commendation. So kind a spirit as that of the Duke of Devonshire, and so severe and shrewd an observer as Thackeray, joined in descriptions of the stupendous benefits conferred on the country, as the result of his labours. His work still went on wherever he went; hundreds of thousands poured into the town to greet him with ovations, and to take the declarations of the new life. Once England waxed very indignant at the story of the stoppage of the Royal Mail in the town of Athy, because Father Mathew was travelling by it, and he stayed in an unseemly manner to administer the pledge; but the town and all its streets were so literally packed with human beings, that mail or conveyance of any kind could not get through. In such a progress, of course, he met with the strangest experiences, and Mr. Maguire has brought together a number of droll instances quite worthy of the wit and fun, and primeval character of the soil from whence they emanate.

> It was in Waterford, on an occasion subsequent to Father Mathew's first visit, that the following whimsical occurrence took place. The hall of the Court House was too confined in its space to accommodate the vast numbers that pressed in continually to take the pledge, and the weather being then peculiarly severe, the meetings were necessarily held in the Catholic Cathedral, a very fine and spacious building. In one of the enormous batches, of which there were several during the day, was a poor fellow who was decidedly "the worse of liquor"—in fact, unmistakably tipsy. He nevertheless managed to repeat the words of the pledge with due gravity and decorum; but no sooner had Father Mathew approached him to mark his forehead with the sign of the Cross, as was his custom, than the new member of the Temperance Society clutched his leader by the skirts of his coat with such a grasp as a drunken man can take, and in a voice much broken by hiccups, cried out—"Father Ma-ma-chee, darlin', you m-m-ust k-k-iss me!" "My dear, do let me go. God bless you, my dear child; be a good boy for the future. There—do let me go," said Father Mathew. "No, Father Ma-chee, darlin', I won't l-l-ave go my hoult till I get wan k-k-iss!" "Oh, my dear, do let me go!" "No; wan is all I ax, an' I m-m-ust have it. Don't r-r-efuse a poor fellow-crayture wan kiss—only wan!" persisted the tender soul. Several gentlemen, including the clergymen in attendance, approached, and tried to pacify Jim and induce him to quit his hold of Father Mathew's coat; but all to no purpose. Jim was determined to have his "wan k-k-iss." "Jim, avick, arn't you ashamed of yourself—the holy priest!—an' in the chapel, too!" responded an old woman near him. "Jim, you bosthoon you, quit yer hold of his reverence this moment!" insisted a sturdy friend at the other side. "No, not till I get wan k-k-iss; no, af I died for it, I won't lave go." Father Mathew, seeing that unpleasant consequences were likely to ensue if Jim's rather inconvenient request were not at once complied with, resolved to make him happy, and accordingly kissed Jim on both cheeks, saying, "Now, James, my dear, go home and remain quiet, and be a sensible boy for the future." The "boy," we may remark, was not much short of forty years of age. Jim relinquished his grasp of the skirt of the coat, and retired, proud of his achievement.

Some persons have affected to think that the immense *furor* of the temperance reformation in Ireland was much ado about nothing; but this can only be the expression of mere ignorance. Judges, in their opening addresses, congratulated grand juries on the lightness of the calendar, and the general diminution of crime in the counties through which they passed. The following is a statement of facts which puts the evidence of the benefit beyond any doubt, and, as an illustration of the influence of intemperance in the promotion of social evil, and the influence of the temperance reformation in diminishing every kind of crime, they are most noteworthy:—

> As a conclusive proof that the diminution of crime was one of the necessary consequences of the spread of temperance among those classes of the community most liable to be tempted to acts of violence or dishonesty, some few facts from the official records of the time may be quoted here. They are taken from returns of "outrages specially reported by the constabulary," from the year 1837 to the year 1841, both included. The number of homicides, which was 247 in 1838, was only 105 in 1841. There were 91 cases of "firing at the person" in 1837, and but 66 in 1841. The "assaults on police" were 91 in 1837, and but 58 in 1841. Incendiary fires, which were as many as 459 in 1838, were 390 in 1841. Robberies, thus specially reported, diminished wonderfully—from 725 in 1837 to 257 in 1841! The offence of "killing, cutting, or maiming cattle" was also seriously lessened; the cases reported in 1839 being 433, to 213 in 1841. The decrease in cases of "robbery of arms" was most significant; from being 246 in 1837, they were but 111 in 1841. The offence of "appearing in arms" showed a favourable diminution, falling from 110 in 1837 to 66 in 1841. The effect of sobriety on "faction fights," was equally remarkable. There were twenty of such cases in 1839, and eight in 1841. The dangerous offence of "rescuing prisoners" which was represented by thirty four in 1837, had no return in 1841!

Father Mathew, it is well known, involved himself in insurmountable difficulties by his labours for the good of his country. This is now easily understood—his travels from place to place; the necessary machinery connected with so vast a movement were sources of considerable expense, and it seems that no efforts were made to aid him in his designs. His generosity was unbounded and lavish in the extreme, and in many particulars, to our minds, foolish and needless. But we must not establish too severe a code of censorship; he had to deal with a nation of sensuous and impressible children; he had to provide amusement for innocent senses; music and decorations were the principal things on which he relied to fill the aching void caused by the whisky; the temperance band, the drum, and the temperance medal. These were the means, not very dignified, but very necessary, on which he relied to aid his moral movement. For the expenses of all these things, in many parts of Ireland, he became personally responsible, for he had not the slightest taste or ear for music; his formation and patronage of bands of town and village musicians was for the simple benevolent purpose and object of creating counter-attractions to the public-house, or the whisky booth. "He could scarcely distinguish one air from another; and as for humming a tune, he could as soon have turned the universe." His voice was, in conversation, most melodious; but even in the devotional services of his Church, it was only simply disagreeable; but he loved to be stunned by the alternate shriek and roar of a genuine temperance band, shrill fifes, and the rattle of the smaller drum, and the thunder of the big drum; these were very pleasant to him, because they emanated from a band, and where there was a band there was a reading-room, and where there was a reading-room there was a stronghold of temperance. Moreover, his great desire was to promote innocent amusements among the people. What hope can there be of reclaiming a sensuous and ignorant population merely by self-denial and didactic essays on temperance, without amusements, harmless and cheerful in themselves? Hence, of course, wherever he went, he created the village tea-party—sometimes a very primitive affair. After administering the pledge in the centre of the village, of course, the Apostle retired to some "Hall," usually some low-ceiled, humble room, being hung round with the banners of the temperance societies of the neighbourhood. Long narrow tables, made of planks, down the centre, resplendent in all the glories of teapots and coffee-pots, bearing mountains of bread-and-butter; a goodly show of currant-cake, the richest of cream and the whitest of sugar; and the young and old sitting round, from the grandmother to the child in arms; elderly ladies with showy caps, broad borders and flaring ribbons, with a pretty sprinkling of domestic tyrants, rude, coarse men, who had formerly, and not long since, been the curse of the village; over the chair, the emblazoned letters, usually yellow on stripes of green calico, "*Cead Mille Fealtha*," in plain English, *a hundred thousand welcomes!*—and a hundred thousand welcomes did await him wherever he went. The mission of the holy, earnest man, was as simple a mission as ever man engaged in, but it did its work. Men and women felt and beheld such a change pass over themselves, their lives, families, and neighbourhoods, that it is not wonderful he should have been thought to possess the power of working miracles, and it needed his constant incessant disclaiming. Yet all his disclaiming proved unavailing. In the greatest simplicity of heart and speech he expressed his own disbelief in his own miraculous powers. "Persons of strong religious belief," he said, "have importuned me to give them a blessing, and let them go away. I cannot, as I said before, bless them; but I can say, God bless you. I use neither candle, nor holy water, nor go through any ceremony, but merely give them a blessing. I have seen Protestants invoking a blessing." It would not do, say what he might; hundreds of thousands in Ireland believed he possessed a charm, and after his death the charm was supposed to abide, and to emanate from his grave. Mr. Maguire relates some amusing instances of his utter innocence of all musical prescience or sensibility; but however rude the band might be, at the great tea or procession, Father Mathew would always rise and bow gracefully to his poor simple orchestra, and say, "I thank you, gentlemen! thank you very much, for your *beautiful* music;" and here is an instance:—

> When the band have done themselves justice, they again proceed to the "orchestra." Some whispered consultation is seen to be carried on; and shortly after, a member of that important body makes his way through the crowded room to where Father Mathew is seated, and announces his message, which resulted in the following dialogue:—"Plaze your reverence, the gintlemen of the band would like to know what chune your reverence would prefer." "Oh, my dear, anything the gentlemen please themselves." "Your reverence, they'd like to lave it to yourself." "Well, my dear, 'God Save the Queen' is a very fine air, and so is 'Patrick's Day.'" "I'm afeard, sir, we're only learning them chunes; but would your reverence like the 'Conquering Hero?'" "Hadn't we that before, my dear?" "Well, you had, your reverence. Perhaps your reverence would be after liking 'Love not?'—that's a mighty sweet thing." "It is indeed, my dear, a very nice air; but hadn't we that also?" "Well, you had your reverence; but the gintlemen of the band thought you'd like to plaze yourself." Father Mathew, of course, understood the limited nature of the band's *répertoire*, and so he gravely called for the "Conquering Hero," and expressed a hope that it might be followed, in the course of the evening, by that delightful air, "Love not." The band felt the more proud at having paid this graceful compliment, and they executed the doomed pieces of music several times that night with unabated vigour and undiminished discord.
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> In six months after, one could not have recognised that village band; for then they played air, and waltz, and march music, with harmony and precision. It was its first night's public performance that so long haunted my memory.

He met the great Duke—another distinguished conqueror—but upon a widely different field of glory. The Duke was singularly gracious to him; he entertained for his character and services great respect. "I ought to claim your Grace as one of ours," said the priest to the soldier. "How can that be, Father Mathew?" said the Duke; "I'm not a teetotaller, though I'm a very moderate man." "But you are a temperance man, your Grace; for if you had not so cool a head you would not have been the illustrious Duke of Wellington." His reception at Norwich by the good bishop, Dr. Stanley, will be in our reader's recollection. The Bishop greeted him with an *empressement* of manner so remarkable that Protestant Operative Associations saw some danger to the Protestantism of the country from the friendly greeting. With all his prodigality of usefulness, it is sad to think that the great men who confessed their indebtedness to him for the benefits conferred upon their estates, and the country which reaped such advantages from his movements, permitted him to work on unaided. As we have said, he became involved in difficulties, as every society would very speedily be, if it did all its work through its treasurer, without the little arrangements arising from subscriptions and collections. It was supposed that Father Mathew was reaping a fortune by the sale of medals and cards. The dear simple, imprudent man got medals and cards, to be sure, but gave them nearly all away. The vindication he was compelled to offer was as simple as it was affecting and shameful. But of all amusing things is the account of a meeting called and convened in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, after it was felt that he had lifted all Ireland into a moral region of happiness and peace. The requisition for the meeting was signed by two dukes, four marquises, nineteen earls, ten viscounts and barons, four Catholic bishops, upwards of forty baronets, thirty members of Parliament, and an immense array of clergymen of all persuasions, deputy lieutenants and magistrates from all parts of the country. The Duke of Leinster presided over the meeting. Such an array of rank and fashion and beauty had scarcely ever shone, even within the walls of the theatre, before: and what an exhibition Mr. Maguire makes of the result of the meeting. Mr. Purcell, the eminent mail contractor for Ireland, through whom it was convened, made the extraordinary statement, "not one-twentieth of the grand folks who signed the requisition paid a farthing," and the result of it was the following edifying and instructive balance sheet.

Sum collected	£2118	8	0
EXPENDITURE			
1844 Dec 5.			
By Postage	93	8	0
Advertisements	397	1	2
Printing	56	13	0
Clerks	114	6	0
Rent	104	12	0
Hire of furniture	15	15	0
Servant's wages	6	2	0
Secretary	125	2	0
Coals and candles	2	1	5
Sundry small articles	0	8	0
Use of theatre	59	0	0
Ironmongery	1	16	5
Stationery	1	4	10
	968	9	10
Balance	1149	18	2
	£2118	8	0

Meantime expenses pressed more and more heavily upon Father Mathew, and while publicly administering the pledge in Dublin, all ideas of the wealth he had accumulated were dissipated by his arrest for the balance of an account of a medal manufacturer. The bailiff knelt down to take the pledge, and slipped the writ into Father Mathew's hand. It was well for the bailiff that Father Mathew's presence of mind did not desert him; he continued to administer the pledge, and so covered the treachery, which might have been somewhat painfully rewarded by the vast indignant mass, had they known the embarrassment of their beloved Apostle. Of course, he was released from the pressure of anxieties he ought never to have felt or known. The temperance movement found him pursuing the quiet avocations of his priesthood. Lavish enough of his small means even in that position, by his adoption of the pledge the country was placed all before him, appealing to his spontaneous and tender nature without any addition of means. We have no space to continue matters of detail. We cannot, however, forbear to remark upon the admirable absence of all relation whatever to political movement on the part of the great preacher of temperance; he dreaded the association of O'Connell with the movement; but that wary apostle of "Repale" saw the importance of identifying himself with it, and no doubt a little shadowed its career. Then came the mournful years of the famine, and, dark as they were, they bring out in marked and glowing light the character of this beautiful noble man. No wretchedness, no plague, nor pestilence daunted him; he was almost ubiquitous in his incessant movements amidst scenes of the most fearful misery; he exhibited for the poor what he never exhibited for himself a clear and shrewd and practical as well as a tender mind. Mr. Rathbone, of Liverpool, seems to have been amazed by the manner of the man revealed to him. He had visited Ireland with Mrs. Rathbone for the purpose of discovering in what way the famine and its consequences might be alleviated, and even he seems to have shrunk back a little appalled at Father Mathew's invitations to step with him into houses where many inhabitants were sick and dying with typhus fever. Father Mathew's poor home, always without carpet, and with very little furniture, was, Mr. Rathbone says, then only carpeted with the remains of straw, for the apostle filled it at night with poor creatures who had no other home. If soup committees found their oatmeal bad or their boilers doubtful, they looked to the parochial efficiency of Father Mathew to provide the tests and to bring about the remedy. William Rathbone understood the manner of man he had to deal with—a man who could as soon fly in the air as keep accounts—a man who would plunge himself into every kind of distress rather than see the distress around him unrelieved. He visited America, and spent some considerable time there in the object of his beloved mission. Rather cruelly badgered and misunderstood by the extreme anti-slavery party, and just as equally misunderstood and misrepresented by Jefferson Davis and the extreme pro-slavery party, he pursued his mission and expressed no opinion adverse or favourable to the great national institutions. He came home to die. The records of this volume leave before us the impression that he died of that fabulous disease—a broken heart. The attacks upon his personal honour on the score of debt—debt naturally contracted, and to be forgiven, if ever debt was, since it arose from the inevitable necessities of his work, without helpers or committees—disappointment arising from the failing of expectations in family resources, health broken down by a world of work—paralysis of the frame; all brought about his end. He sleeps on the banks of his beloved river, in the city of his happiest ministrations.—*Christian Spectator.*

EPITAPH TO SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.—A Scotch newspaper (the *Ayr Advertiser*) mentions that a monument has at length been set up in Irvine churchyard over the grave of the seven unfortunate sailors who were drowned at the wreck of the Success, of Nantes, on the Ayrshire coast. The monument has been got up through the exertions of Mrs. Campbell Shore, who raised the money by subscription. It consists of an obelisk raised on a pedestal, and bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of seven sailors who lie together here, drowned, and washed ashore from the schooner Success of Nantes, wrecked in trying to make the bar at Irvine, 27th February, 1860." On the three sides of the pedestal are the following lines, from the pen of the Rev. W. B. Robertson, Trinity church:—

Seven dead the sea gave to the shore
To wrap beneath the sod,
Till they, and we, shall stand before
The judgment-seat of God.

Their names, their lives, their faith unknown,
These dumb dead here arrive;
But what's hid now shall all be shown
When here they stand alive.

Sail on! dark-coffin'd fleet of seven—
On to Revealing day;
And may we make the harbour Heaven,
Not lost, nor cast-away.

A DAY ON A CORAL REEF.

(By M. F., in the Christian Spectator.)

"GOING curio-hunting?" said the second mate to me, one hot February morning, as I stood by the gangway in my hunting costume, that is, in a suit of clothes much too far gone to suffer any more harm from sea-water, with a large pickle-jar slung over my shoulder. Those most intelligent of earth's creatures, the mercantile marine, have invented the term "curio" for objects of natural history, believing that only a childish profitless curiosity could lead men to gather such things. Yes, I was going curio-hunting, and with a naval officer as companion pushed off in the jolly-boat. After a short sail the keel grated on coral ground, and we jumped ashore.

Coral reefs differ in appearance and structure in different parts of the world. Ours was of this kind. Imagine an oblong island, as flat as a dining table, some few acres in area, sunk about two feet under the level of low water, with a heap of stones and sand about the size of a coach towards the southern end, and a line of breakers washing the northern end. Such our coral reef seemed to be as we first stepped on to it.

Placing our provisions on the dry stone-heap, we began to wade towards the breakers, where we knew the greatest abundance of animal life would be found. It was a splendid, calm, hot day, not a cloud in the sky, not a sound in the air, hardly a ripple on the sea. We were walking on a kind of macadamized pavement made of dead coral (for on a reef such as ours the living coral is found only at the edges, save a few small pieces scattered here and there), covered with a mud of crushed coral and broken shells. Fishes dart before us as we go along. Every now and then there is a tremendous hubbub in front at our feet, and a great ray-fish, about the size of a tea-tray, flees from our presence. We tread on something hard, and stooping down pick up a mollusk, creeping along in the mud. Dirty it looks, covered with brown mud and crusted over with seaweeds. But a little careful cleaning will soon bring out its beauty, for it is not a thing to be despised.

This muddy pavement, however, has few charms for us; it is the edge we want to be at. So we hasten forward till the little coral bushes get thicker and closer together, and their colours grow brighter, and the muddy pavement is broken up into white patches, and the water is shallower, and the patches get smaller and smaller, and at last we stand hardly ankle-deep on a carpet of living creatures, bright with every hue under the sun;—a carpet only a few feet wide, and beyond is the edge. Standing on the edge we look down upon a steep wall, reaching towards a bottom that is beyond our ken, though in that clear blue sea we can see for forty feet or more. And such a wall! A battlement of living coral, bush upon bush, spreading, shooting, stretching in all fantastic forms and in all beautiful colours,—delicate shades of green, richest of browns, purest of blues, loveliest of pinks. And there hang from them soft festoons and waving banners of skeleton-less polyps, still more bright and glorious in hue, gently swaying with the current's flow, while in and out their fairy caves glide shining parrot fishes, clothed in green and gold, and round orb-fishes, banded like a rainbow. Can you wonder that we sat down in the water and greedily filled our eyes with the sight?

But alas! all these things were beyond our reach, and though we could admire, our object was to rob. So after a while we turned to the strip of living carpet beneath our feet. What was it made up of? In the first place, there were a goodly number of sea-anemones of many sorts and sizes; some firm and leathery, others soft and pulpy; some as small as a pea, and others, magnificent glossy fellows, measuring nearly two feet across when open. There were a few sea-weeds, but not many, and those mostly of delicate kinds. The greater part of the space was taken up with living corals and soft-bodied polyps. What are polyps like? Very much like a group of anemones all grown together. If you look at a sea-anemone carefully, you will observe on the outside a number of arms or tentacles, which the animal can put out or draw in at pleasure; in the inside a little bag, with its bottom knocked out, which serves as a stomach, and a number of partitions stretching from the sides towards the centre, and so dividing the body into a number of little separate boxes, very much like the inside of a poppy head. These tentacles, this bag-like stomach, and these partitions, are the great characteristics of the class of animals to which the sea-anemone belongs. All the soft-bodied polyps begin life as little creatures of this kind. After a while, however, there comes a little swelling on one side, which growing bigger, gets peculiar little dints and knobs on it; then becomes hollowed out, and has all the little knobs set round it like a crown. In due time the little knobs become arms, the hollow a stomach, and in fine the swelling gets changed into a new creature, growing out of the side of its mother, just as a branch is budded off from a trunk. Other swellings take place, other creatures grow out. These young ones again throw out in turn buds of their own, and so after the process has been carried on for some time we get a number of anemones all growing on to one common trunk as leaves and branches grow on to a tree. And as there is a great variety in the arrangement of the branches and leaves of a tree, so polyps differ not only in the form and appearance of the little creatures themselves, in the shape of the mouths, the number, size, colour, &c., of the tentacles and partitions, but also in the way in which they are planted on the common trunk. They may have thin, slender, straggling branches, with only here and there a mouth with its arms and stomach; or they may be massed up in a lump with the mouths all squeezed together like the holes in a sieve. They may grow up straight and tall like a plant, or they may spread out flat like a moss. The little mouths with their expanded tentacles scattered here and there over the animal remind one irresistibly of flowers, and their owners seem to take delight in mocking the vegetable kingdom. Not a few are like mushrooms or those larger fungi that grow on trees; only they seem to have been sprinkled with a star-dust of gold or blue or green. Imagine the ground strewn with animals of this kind, of all possible forms and colours—was not that a carpet for a king to tread upon?

But besides the soft-bodied polyps there were corals. What are corals? Houses built by the coral insects? And what are the coral insects? Animals in all chief points except one exactly like polyps, and that one point is that they are hard-bodied and not soft-bodied. Imagine a sea-anemone to become petrified, its sides and partitions all changed into stone. Let the mouth, stomach, and tentacles however remain soft, and let there be a film of slimy flesh covering the stony parts, inside and out, like a very thin skin, you will thus get some idea of a single coral. Imagine now the compound polyp to become petrified, all the flexible stems and branches becoming rigid and stony, with just a thin film all over as before, and the mouths with their stomach and tentacles of course left as flesh, and you have a compound coral. It is a common idea that the coral animal lives in a cell that it has built, and may be seen looking out of the top of it, very much like a chimney sweep rejoicing in his strength at the top of a chimney. The truer image would be the head and arms of a sweep, but nothing more of him except his skin tightly stretched over a blocked-up chimney. The bricks should be inside him, for the hard parts of the corals are certainly inside them.

The coral insect is a polyp, a kind of sea-anemone, and it builds not its house but its own stony skeleton. The coral that is seen in the museum or the cabinet, though now quite white (the red coral is a different kind of thing) was once clothed with a thin skin of coloured flesh and from its many star-like marks were once alternately thrust forth and drawn back little mouths, each of which owned a stomach and was proud of a crown of tentacles. Like their brethren the soft-bodied polyps, the corals are of many forms. Some are branched, either tenderly or delicately, or in a stout, rough, spreading way. Some are heaped up together in a solid lump like a piece of rock. Sometimes the trunk which bears the little mouths is the most striking part of the animal, as in the greater number of the branched species. Sometimes there are a great many tolerably large mouths and stomachs crowded together on a short trunk. In these cases the stony partitions round each stomach are the most marked features of the whole. Sometimes, as in the brain stone corals, the soft parts grow so fast that the stony parts cannot keep up with them, and all the partitions run into each and produce an appearance like ranges of mountains, as they are drawn on our maps. Diversified in every way, they look beautiful enough in the blanched state in which we have them at home. How much more beautiful are they in their own native colours, seen through the blue water, or glistening in the sunshine on the reef!

When a soft bodied polyp dies there is an end of it; but the coral-polyp leaves its bones behind, and new comers grow over and extend the dead remains of their ancestors. Growing century after century in the silent seas, one individual coming and another going, each drawing lime from the salt water, and by vital processes fastening it in its flesh; itself perishing, but leaving its work behind, generation after generation taking up and carrying on the task; these little creatures are able to manufacture rocks, to make whole islands, to add great pieces to continents, to do things that always have been and always will be a marvel to man. And yet all that they have done has been done within narrow limits. They cannot exist in such profusion as to form reefs, except in warm latitudes, within about thirty degrees north and south of the equator. They cease, for the most part, to live too at a depth below fifty fathoms, and a few hours' exposure out of water is enough to kill them. How is it, then, that their remains have been found on the top of high mountains, and brought up from the depths of the sea? Geologists tells us that the only way to explain this matter is to suppose (and the idea is supported by many other facts), that the tops of mountains were once below the sea, and the deep parts of the sea were once either dry land or just beneath the surface of the water. Mr. Darwin, in his book on Coral Reefs, explains how a belt of living coral, stretching round a piece of land, and reaching from just below low water to about fifty fathoms deep, will keep pace with the rising or sinking land, building a crust of coral, which in the one case is continually growing downwards, in the other, upwards.

A coral reef is always a home for many other creatures besides those which have been mentioned, and my friend and I commenced our search for them, treading as we went, not without compunction, on the carpet of polyps. Shell-fish were there in abundance; some dirty-looking and covered with weeds and other incrustations, others like the cowrie, as bright and clean as when seen on the mantel-piece. The shell-less mollusks were not wanting. One kind especially attracted us. Fancy a slug rather bigger than a man's hand, with a belly of a pure white, and a back of resplendent vermilion, and at one end a crown of white feathers tinted and edged with red. Would you not admit such a slug to be a beauty? Of divers kinds of small crabs we took little notice, but we carried off all the star-fishes we could find, especially those whose arms were so much branched that the creature looked like a knot of the Gorgon's locks. Hiding underneath pieces of coral we found sea-urchins, and we made much of one of a deep maroon colour, with spines as thick as your little finger. Every now and then we heard behind us a noise as if some one had suddenly stepped into the water, and turning round, saw that some great clam-shell had suddenly shut its jaws, and thrown up into the air a jet of water two feet high. In the little sandy hollows between the bushes of coral, hugh sea-cucumbers lolled about, busy as usual in their wonderful task of eating sand. Little fishes darted about hither and thither, and as the current ebbed and flowed over the reef, tender transparent jelly fishes floated and flapped about, some so delicate that we first became aware of their presence by seeing their shadow cast on the bottom where it was white and sandy. All these things were visible to the unassisted eye, but the water teemed besides with microscopic creatures, and the weeds and the polyps, and the corals were covered and pierced and crowded with them. The very sand too was full of the shells of tiny animals, the foraminifers, such as in bygone ages built the stones with which a little while ago were built the pyramids. As it was, we were quite content with what we could see, filling our jars, our pockets, our bags, and at last our hands; and sitting down on the dry heap at the other end of the reef, had our lunch. And after lunch, we went to it again, and when we could pick up no more, we waded about frightening fish, and shooting porpoises, and talking about everything under the waters and above the waters, and especially about the discomforts of living in vessels that float upon the waters, until the sun went down in a red glory beyond the distant hills, not far from the place where Pharaoh was drowned and all his host, and the signal from the ship told us that the skipper had ordered the jolly-boat back.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.—"Great brother," said the moon to the sun, "why is it that, while you never hide your face from me, our poor sister the earth so often pines in dimness and obscurity?" "Little Sister," replied the sun, "the fault is not in me. You always behold me as I am, and rejoice in my light, but she too often covers herself with thick clouds, which even I cannot effectually pierce, and while she mourns my absence ought to know that I am ever near, and wait only for her clouds to pass that I may reveal myself."

FRIENDS AND FOES AT MAKETU.

(From the Daily Southern Cross, May 14.)

THE following notes, by our Special Correspondent, were prepared for publication some time ago, but have been unavoidably held over owing to the pressure of more exciting details.

In a former communication from Maketu I promised to describe the positions occupied by the contending forces at that place at the time of my visit, and when doing so I may as well briefly describe the general features of the country between Maketu and Tauranga. Leaving Tauranga, there is a straight line of sandy beach between the South Head and Maketu of about sixteen miles, terminating in a spit which forms the North Head of Maketu harbour. The entrance to Maketu River is about sixty yards in width at full tide, but owing to the bar and the sunken rocks inside, only a very limited channel is open for navigation even at flood tides. Vessels of the lightest draught, sailed by men well acquainted with the coast, can venture on the passage with safety. A high bluff, projecting for a long way seaward, rises close by the mouth of the Maketu River on the south, and the high land extends in width for nearly a couple of miles to the Waihi River, where it terminates in a steep cliff. The land between Tauranga and Maketu, lying between the wooded range and the sea line, is undulating, but towards Maketu it becomes marshy, from the accumulated drainage of the high land at the back, the outlets of which are Maketu and Waihi rivers; and as the channel of the former has shifted of late years (the old entrance being sanded up), it may readily be imagined that the natural drainage is none of the best. The high land is very fertile between the two harbours, but the flat, as it nears Maketu, is marshy, from the cause already mentioned. Generally, however, the soil about Maketu is less productive than that about Tauranga.

The friendly natives at Maketu live in a large fortified pa, on the sea face of the bluff already mentioned, and overlooking the bar entrance. On approaching the place by sea, the settlement appears large, and well chosen for defensive purposes; but although this is true to a greater extent even than appears at first sight, there are defects which a closer inspection reveals. When I landed from the schooner *Mavis* there were three flags flying from different parts of the pa, which I afterwards learned were the residences of separate hapus; the sunny slopes on the eastern face of the pa were occupied by native loungers—squatters, perhaps, would be the more correct word—and no little commotion was observable amongst them when they were able to distinguish the party on board the schooner. They had run out of ammunition, and were anxious to have a fresh supply; they were likewise threatened with extinction by the rebel natives, and were extremely anxious to know whether the General had promised to send more soldiers to their assistance. They were impatient on these points, and after a good deal of shouting two canoes were launched and paddled out to the Mavis. Having had half their hopes realised, and an Armstrong gun thrown into the bargain, they took their disappointment at the want of reinforcements very quietly: it was something certainly to have got as much ammunition as they wanted, and it was scarcely to be expected that all their wants could be supplied.

I landed in a large canoe, crossing the bar without difficulty. Next day I visited the pa, and had a look at as much of the country around as Europeans might safely walk on—and that, certainly, was not a wide extent. The rebels had established themselves within about fourteen hundred yards of the redoubt occupied by the detachment of the 43rd Light Infantry, and company of Waikato Militia. The men in the hostile camps could see each other plainly. To understand the position better, however, I ought to state that the table land of Maketu is indented by a small horse-shoe valley on its inland side, which drains the narrow strip of high ground into the swamp formed by the overflow of the Maketu and Waihi rivers. In the centre of this valley there is a conical hill, of steep ascent, and about the same height as the highest point of the table land adjoining. On the summit of this mound was an old pa, the ditch of which was cleared out by the troops, and the pa was occupied as a redoubt, to which the name of Fort Colville has been given. On the north-eastern spur of the table land is the friendly pa, commanded on its western or inland face by Fort Colville; and in front of the fort the natives had established themselves, in a position which menaced the fort and pa at the same time. The danger was greater to the pa than it was to the fort, and for this reason—that whereas the rebels could, by keeping well over to the coast line, make a night descent on the pa without being seen from the fort, the isolated position of that post kept it safe from any sudden attack. The natives could (and did) crawl down to within four hundred yards of the fort, and annoy the garrison very much by firing at them from the high ground opposite.

The position of the enemy was untenable if they had been vigorously attacked. In their rear they were in possession of an old pa, which commanded the ford and cliff at the Waihi; but inasmuch as a small force, judiciously posted on the sandspit beyond the Waihi, would have sufficed to cut off their retreat when driven out of their insignificant works in front, or would have shut them up in the pa till reduced by starvation, I cannot help thinking that the rebels counted upon little or no opposition from the friendly natives, or they would never have committed the strategic blunder of crossing the Waihi, and sitting down there without trying to effect a junction with the Tauranga rebels. And indeed, up till the moment when the Falcon and Sandfly shelled the rebels out of their works, the friendly natives acted as if this presumption was the right one.

These positions were the scene of fierce conflicts in former years amongst the Maories. The table-land of Maketu presents many natural features which would render it a favourite spot for residence by the Maori warriors in those days, when every man's hand was turned against his fellow. Protected by the sea on one side, and by two tidal rivers and a swamp on the inland fronts, and commanding, moreover, a view of a wide tract of country, the natives occupying it were not in danger of any very sudden attacks. It is true, they might be assailed from the south, but then they had their pa on the cliff overlooking the Waihi ford, and it cannot be crossed, except at low water. They might likewise be assailed from Tauranga side, but then they had the protection of the Maketu river, and should that be crossed, they still fought on vantage ground in their pa. And on both sides they have been attacked, as well as from the interior, it being about sixteen miles in a bee line to the Lake district. The friendly pa at Maketu, some twenty-eight years ago, was carried by assault, and I had pointed out to me one section of the pa where the natives say the dead lay so thick that the ground could not be seen. The assailants were the Ngatimaniopoto and Ngaiterangi tribes. They spoiled the pa, and carried off several ships' guns which had been mounted there by an old European trader (Tapsall) whose vessel had been wrecked some years before, three or four miles south of Maketu. Fort Colville, as it is now called, is not less celebrated in the annals of Maori warfare. This pa was occupied by the Arawas under Tapsall, who had married into the tribe on being cast ashore, and had first mounted his guns on that very strong position. After a long siege, Tapsall was forced to abandon the pa and strike his guns, effecting his retreat southward. On the route, his eldest son was born, and was named, from the circumstance, Retreat. That child is now a most useful man, and serves the Government faithfully in his capacity of sergeant of police. As a chief among the Arawas, he was present at the fights between the Ngatiporous and his own people at Rotorua lately, where he distinguished himself, and has since in every way showed a good disposition towards the Government.

I repeat these historic incidents, linking as they do the past with the present. They are amongst the list of those bloody struggles which did so much towards reducing the natives to a mere handful in the land; and they are not without their use in keeping before us the temper and resolute daring of the race with whom we are now at war. It is true, the gross cruelties which erased the glory of their arms in olden times have been modified of late years, and wars have been less frequent amongst them; but the race is still the same, and the fierce desire for blood, when once aroused, will lead to excesses even now. In looking at the war, therefore, and the incidents which have marked its progress, we must not lose sight of the fact that barely one generation has passed since when the Maori warrior would have drunk the blood of his prostrate enemy, and have given over his prisoners to indiscriminate slaughter. There are many opposed to us in arms who took a conspicuous part in such scenes; and we have, amongst our allies, men of the same experience and passions.

The fort, or Tapsall's pa, at the time of my visit was garrisoned by 160 men; but it could not be defended on all sides by fewer than twice that number. However, the necessity for defence is now over. The enemy have been driven out of their works, and utterly routed. And it is well that it is so. The rebels were confident they would defeat us, and while I was there one of the Ngatipikiaos named Ohaia (perhaps until lately the most loyal and friendly of natives on the coast), sent in the message to his relatives that "Maketu will fall," advising them at the same time to take care of themselves. The rebels likewise told their opposing relatives that they did not want to fight with the natives; that they came to fight with the pakehas, and that if they could not beat the troops at Maketu they would go home. Great was the state of fright of the Maketu natives in the Queen's service. They really believed the Ngatiporous and their allies, and took good care not to make more than a show of resistance. They had arms and ammunition supplied to them, but they did not make a good use of them.

So far as I could ascertain precisely, the friendly natives at Maketu, who bear arms in the service of the Government, are as under:—

1. The Arawas, belonging to Maketu, Rotorua, Wairoa, at the southern end of Tarawera Lake, and the neighbourhood of Lake Taupo on its eastern side. About sixty men are in Maketu.

2. The Tuhorangis, belonging to the Wairoa and Motutawa, a small island in Lake Rotokakahi, and Wairoa. About 170 men are at Maketu.

3. The Ngatiwhakane, belonging to Maketu and Roturua. About 100 men are at Maketu.

4. The Ngatirangitihi, living at the north end of Tarawhera Lake, of whom about fifty are at Maketu.

5. The Ngatipikiao, partly with the enemy, and belonging to Maketu and Rotorua. About forty men, and a corresponding number of women and children, are on our side.

The King natives are:—

1. The Ngatiawas, belonging to Whakatane and Awatactua rivers, supposed to be 170 fighting men.

2. The Whakatohea, belonging to Opotiki principally, supposed to number about 300 men.

3. The Ngai ai, residing further south on the coast at Tunapahore, and estimated at fifty men.

4. The Takaha, living still farther south; about fifty of them are at the Maketu.

5. The Ngatiporou, scattered from a little south of Tauranga to Hawke's Bay, but principally at the east coast—estimated, on Saturday, 23rd April, by friendly natives, at 200 men; but half the number is nearer the mark.

Supposing, however, that the rebels had, all told, 770 fighting men, including the reinforcement sent down by General Cameron, we had 640 men, with an abundance of ammunition, the choice of position, and facilities for sea and land operations. We had likewise every advantage in point of armament. There was therefore no disparity in numbers worth speaking of; and I know the rebels held the weakest position when they crossed the Waihi—before they crossed it they were harmless. There was no necessity, therefore, for the friendly natives and the troops being kept in a state of siege; and I do say, without any qualification, that if ordinary care had been taken in selecting the native piquet for the ford, it would not have been possible for the enemy to have crossed over, rubbed noses, and effected an exchange of arms—as was done—on the night on which they forded the Waihi, crossed the flat, and scaled the cliff, walking unopposed into the trenches occupied by our piquet. Such things may be officially slurred over, and they may be pooh-poohed or passed over as undeserving notice, but it is entirely owing to the fact of whether or not they are exceptional or general in their occurrence, that we can hope to gain any material advantage over the enemy. In this case, whoever is to blame, we blame, without qualification, the responsible officer.

So far, I have endeavoured to show the position of the enemy and our allies; I have likewise pointed out the part the British troops took in the struggle at Maketu. A few words on the defences of the Maketu pa may not be amiss, however. The pa occupies several acres in length, and is built on the spur or termination of the table land, bounded by the sea on one side and the horse-shoe valley before mentioned on the other. A close palisading protects it on all sides, the fence being carried to the verge of the mount. This outer fortification, which varies in width according to the natural features of the ground, is further strengthened by rifle pits, formed with the greatest care, and in many cases lined with neatly-wove and expensive matting. The outer slopes of the pa are protected by flanking angles, which under the rapid fire of Maori defenders, would render the place all but impregnable.

I have seen the Gate Pa and its defence, and it is less strong one hundred times than the Maketu Pa, which, although defended by cannon, was carried by assault, the natives being armed only with muskets, tomahawks, and spears. The pa is divided into hapus, and every hapu is divided from another by a willow fence, which in most cases has grown since planting, and forms an impenetrable protection to those within the square. It is almost a labyrinth, traversed by very narrow lanes, which are commanded in front and rear and on both sides by the musk fire of the defenders. I have seen many native pas, but never have I seen any which affords such facilities for defence as that at Maketu; and the natives appear to know its weak points intuitively. The defences on the south-eastern face are more elaborate far than those on the sea face, because greater danger is to be apprehended that way, and if assailed at all they would have been attacked on that side by the rebels. But the sequel is known, and it is not for me to repeat it. These are facts, however, which may assist the future historian to understand the relative position of friends and foes during the war.

THE INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON THE PRODUCE OF WHEAT.

(From Letter by J. B. Lawes in the Mark Lane Express.)

IT is proverbial that the weather exerts a very powerful influence on the produce of our fields. The accounts of the condition of our crops about the time of harvest, which are collected with much care by some of the agricultural papers, give, under the terms "average," "above average," "below average," "good," "bad," &c., the opinions of individuals as to the probable yield of the most important crops in many different localities. In other words, they sum up, in general terms, the probable effects of the weather of the particular season on the quantity and quality of its produce. But they at the same time necessarily take into account a great many influences besides those of the weather alone. Indeed, even were it possible to reduce these general terms to figures, and it were attempted to state numerically the proportion which the produce of one season bears to that of another, or to the average of any number of seasons, the figures would not show the comparative effects of the seasons alone, unless the crops reported on were grown under otherwise the same conditions year after year in the same locality. It would be necessary to this end that the character of the land should be the same; and that the tillage operations, the previous course of cropping, and the manuring, should also have been very nearly the same each year. But we know that these conditions do not remain the same.

In a field at Rothamsted, in which wheat has been grown, on some plots without manure, and on others with different descriptions of manure, for twenty successive years, the tillage operations having been, as far as the season would allow, the same year after year, the essential conditions for comparing the productive characters of one season with that of another are perhaps better fulfilled than in the case of most records of ordinary farm practice. Unfortunately, none of the plots have been dressed with exactly the same description and quantity of manure every year since the commencement, excepting the one with farmyard dung; and owing to the great accumulation of almost every important constituent that must take place within the soil when a large quantity of this manure is annually employed, it is obvious that the difference in the amount of produce yielded by it year after year cannot be taken as simply due to the comparative effects of the different seasons. Many of the plots have, however, been supplied with artificial mineral manures alone, or with mineral manures and ammonia salts together, without any material change either in the description or the amount employed for the last twelve or fifteen years; and as there is sufficient evidence that the influence of these manures upon the crop of the succeeding year is comparatively limited, I propose to compare the produce and increase obtained by the application of some of these artificial mixtures in the remarkable season of 1863, with the average result yielded by the same manures over the last twelve years.

Many years ago, in a paper published in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, it was stated, as the result of the experiments now under consideration, so far as they had then proceeded, that the farmer might assume, for practical purposes, that he would, on the average of seasons, get one bushel of increased produce of wheat, with its proportion of straw, for every 5lb. of ammonia applied as manure for the crop, provided the soil was not deficient in the necessary mineral constituents. This statement met with much ridicule from Baron Liebig, who said that it was "a mere stroke of fancy." Whether the statement in question or this condemnation of it partakes of "a mere stroke of fancy" may be judged by the following record of facts relating to it.

On one of the experimental plots a conspicuous mineral manure has been applied every year for the last twelve years, and on another the same mineral manure, with an amount of ammonia salts containing 50lbs. of ammonia, has been annually applied. The average annual produce of wheat over the last twelve years has been:—

	Bushels.
With mineral manure and 50 lb. of ammonia	28½
With mineral manure alone	18½
Increase by the use of 50 lb. of ammonia	10

Taking the average of twelve years, therefore, we have in this experiment an increase of exactly one bushel of wheat, with its proportion of straw, for every 5 lb. of ammonia. I propose, then, to consider this as the yield in a season of average productiveness; and, adopting this standard, to consider a season good or bad in proportion as it gave more or less increase than one bushel of wheat, and its proportion of straw, for every 5 lb. of ammonia used as a manure.

In 1863 the same mixture of mineral manure and ammonia salts gave a produce of 39½ bushels, or an increase of 21 bushels over the average produce with the mineral manure alone. In this experiment, therefore, 5 lb. of ammonia have given, in the season of 1863, an increase of more than two bushels of wheat, and its equivalent of straw, or more than 100 per cent. above the average effect.

On another plot, with the same mineral manure, but with the large amount of 100 lbs. of ammonia applied annually, the average result over twelve years was as follows:—

	Bushels.
With mineral manure and 100 lbs. of ammonia	36½
With mineral manure alone	18½
Increase by the use of 100 lbs. of ammonia	18

There is, then, even with this comparatively heavy dressing, an average of nine-tenths of a bushel of increase of wheat, and its proportion of straw, for every 5 lbs of ammonia employed in the manure. In 1863 this plot gave 53½ bushels, or an increase of 35 bushels over the average produce with the mineral manure alone; that is again very nearly 100 per cent. over the average result.

On another plot, where, in addition to the mineral manure, a still larger amount of ammonia was annually employed, the produce amounted in 1863 to nearly 1 ton 13 cwt. of grain, and more than 3 tons of straw per acre. Large as this produce is, it would doubtless have been larger, had not the heavy storms of June laid the crops completely flat, in which condition it remained up to the time of harvest.

Throughout the twenty years of the experiments no season has yielded a crop at all equal to that of 1863. In 1847, 1857, and especially in 1854, the produce was very large, and in both 1854 and 1857 that obtained by the mineral manure alone even exceeded that by the same manure in 1863; but, owing to some peculiar meteorological influences in 1863 (which deserve a careful study), the increase of crop was, in every instance where ammonia, salt, or nitrate of soda was employed, very much greater in that year than under like conditions in any preceding season. It was about 100 per cent. over the average of the last twelve years, and in many cases about 400 per cent. over that of the worst of those twelve seasons. In fact, the results of the whole set of experiments are perfectly consistent with those of the individual cases that have been quoted in showing the extraordinary productiveness of 1863, compared with that of any of the other years under consideration, whenever ammonia, or nitrogen in some other available form, was liberally supplied in the manure.

There is no doubt that the wheat crop of 1863 has been pretty generally a large one. But it would be fallacious to conclude from the results above referred to, that it has been over any very extensive area so much above the average as in the case of the experiments quoted. The season might possibly be too dry for wheat-growing on many of the lighter descriptions of soil. And as the experimental plots manured with the mineral manure without ammonia gave a less crop in 1863 than in either 1854 or 1857, it may, perhaps, be judged that the past season would not be unusually favourable for the crop on lands deficient y supplied with nitrogenous manure.

At any rate, the effect of ammonia on the crop was, at Rothamsted, much greater in 1863 than in any preceding year of the experiments; and the fact that by its use the crop was increased from 18½ bushels (the average produce by the mineral manure alone) to 56½ bushels in the twentieth year of the growth of wheat on the same land, is surely a very significant one, and well worthy the careful consideration of those who maintain that the atmosphere is a sufficient source of ammonia (or nitrogen in some other available form) for cultivated crops, and that it is of little value or importance as a constituent of manures.

DR. GUTHRIE ON THE LANCASHIRE FAMINE.

DR. Guthrie delivered an address last Wednesday at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. This was the conclusion of his characteristic and most eloquent speech:—

"For the sake of those workmen let him say—and he rejoiced to be able to say it here in England—that that charge of improvidence did not lie against many of those noble English workmen. £75,000 had been drawn out of the savings' banks—(cheers)—£75,000, the earnings of life-long hard work, noble economy, and Christian self-denial. And that was not all either. Until the last shilling of that money was drawn out—until they had pawned their clothes, pawned their bed-clothes, and pulled the very bed out from beneath their children and pawned it too—until the last plank they floated on had sunk beneath them—they never asked nor expected one shilling from the hand of charity. (Cheers.) He had lived for nearly sixty years, was old enough to remember the battle of Waterloo and the glories of the triumph, but he had lived to see a far nobler spectacle. In the peaceful demeanour, in the abstinence from all violence of a word or act, under trials that were enough to drive them to violence the Lancashire workers had presented the finest spectacle of the age. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) There was a talk about maintaining the dignity of Great Britain, now, on the battle-field or the seas, now in protocols, now in councils, now in this thing and now in that; but it was in the dark and dreary homes of Lancashire, where men were battling with want, that the dignity of Great Britain had been most nobly sustained. (Great cheering.) They might talk of battles and of men standing up to face the foe. He did not depreciate the courage of our soldiers and our sailors, though he wished there were no wars. They might tell him of men standing before the bayonet or the cannon—he hoped he was not boasting unnecessarily, but, if he could judge of his own feelings, he would a thousand times sooner face the foe and hear the roar of battle, than he would look on the withering faces of famine-stricken children, hearing them cry for food and having none to give them. (Cheers.) Whenever he had fancied his own home in the circumstances of others—no merry laughter; but a dismantled house, silent children, the roses faded from their cheek; idle hands, their forms looking sharp through their scanty rags, and his wife weeping by the cold black hearth—he had stood astounded at the endurance of these noble men. It was the noblest spectacle that our country had witnessed. These people had done their duty, and he appealed to his audience to do theirs. Another objection was raised as to the folly of this country having depended exclusively on America for the supply of cotton, and having delivered, *en passant*, a strong protest against slavery, the reverend gentleman urged that whose ever fault that might be it could not fairly be laid upon the poor people who were now suffering. They were not the guilty parties, and they were bound to sustain and support them to the very utmost of their power, and they could do it. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said they must do it now, for it was not a safe thing to leave a generous sentiment or feeling to the cooling influence of this cold world. *If they wanted* to do a mean thing they might wait till to-morrow, but if they wanted to do a noble thing they must do it now. That was the way to "weep with them that wept." He wanted no tears such as fell upon the pages of a novel—he wanted no tears that were dropped in playhouses—he wanted tears which should not be lost; such tears in good works as they would meet again shining, and turned into pearls in a blood-bought crown, at that day when they should have judgment without mercy who had shown no mercy. But God grant that through Jesus Christ they might meet the welcome of "Well done; come, ye blessed of my Father, and enter into the kingdom prepared for you; for when I was an hungered ye gave me meat, and when I was athirst ye gave me drink; for inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me." (The rev. Doctor resumed his seat amidst long continued applause.)

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—The simple interest of *one cent*, at 6 per cent. per annum, from the commencement of the Christian era to the close of the present year (1863), would be but the trifling sum of 11 dollars 17 cents and 8 mills; but if the same principal, at the same rate and time, had been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, it would require the enormous number of 84,840 billions of globes of solid gold—each equal to the earth in magnitude—to pay the interest; and if the sum were equally divided among the inhabitants of the earth, now estimated to be one thousand millions, every man, woman, and child would receive 84,840 golden worlds for an inheritance. Were all these globes placed side by side in a direct line, it would take lightning itself—that can girdle the earth in the wink of an eye—73,000 years to travel from end to end. And if a Parrot gun were discharged at one extremity, while a man was stationed at the other (light travelling 192,000 miles in a second, the initial velocity of a cannon-ball being about 1500 per second, and, in this case, supposed to continue at the same rate, and sound moving through the atmosphere 1120 feet in a second), he would see the flash after waiting 110,000 years. The ball would reach him in 74 billions of years; but he would not hear the report till the end of 1000 millions of centuries. Again, if all these masses of gold were fused into one prodigious ball, having the sun for its centre, it would reach out into space, in all directions, 1732 millions of miles, almost reaching the orbit of Herschel or Uranus; and, if the interest were continued till the end of the present century, it would entirely fill up the solar system, and even encroach 500 millions of miles on the domains of the void between the planet Neptune, whose orbit, at the distance of 2850 millions of miles from the sun, encircles our whole system of worlds. The present system of figures is called the Arabic method, but it should be more properly termed the Indian method, because it had its origin among the Hindoos of India, from whom the Arabs learned it; and they, in turn, carried the art into Spain, where they practised it during their long occupation of that country. The publication of their astronomical tables, in the form of almanacs, was the principal means of gradually spreading it abroad among the surrounding nations; but, so slow was the progress, that it was not generally established until about the middle of the sixteenth century.—*New York Evening Post.*

MARRYING IN BAVARIA.—In Bavaria the people are not allowed to marry until they have what is called assured means of subsistence. The inequity of this law is apparent; and the consequence is that immorality prevails, and the number of illegitimate sometimes exceeds that of the legitimate births. An illustration of the working of the law is given by the author of "Social Life in Munich." He says: "I have heard of a case of two poor people having to wait fifteen years for permission to marry, and spending two hundred florins on applications. One of the writers on the subject gives the following instance: 'An operative, earning twelve shillings a week, was engaged to a girl earning seven, and the owner of a house valued at £120, and a cow. They applied for permission to marry, and were refused—'means of subsistence not assured.' Time went on. They had two children; and still their application was refused on the same ground. The owner of the manufactory took up their cause and pleaded it himself with the official, saying that this refusal was not what was intended by the Government. The official replied curtly, 'What does that matter to us? The Government may have its own ideas on the subject, but we have ours: and I, in particular, am of opinion that such marriages are neither right nor useful.' The author from whom I quote this adds, 'While I am writing, my servant girl, aged fifteen years, comes in dressed for a feast-day, and says that her father and mother are to be married to-day, and she must henceforth be called by her father's name. Twelve times her father's application for license to marry was rejected; and each time he had to pay fees and expenses, lawyer's bills, &c."

A CLASSIC TOILETTE.—According to testimony which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shone upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Cæsars, when she opened her eyes in the morning; or rather, let us say, as she appeared in the morning, for, before she opened her eyes, a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass's milk, which had dried during the night, and consequently presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass's milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs; and so strong was the belief in the efficacy of the specific, that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. As for Poppea, the favourite wife of Nero, she never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of asses, that she might bathe whenever she pleased so to do. The plaster-of-Paris bust having wakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further operations, the first of these gently washed away, with lukewarm ass's milk, the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face, to be coloured by more recondite artists. The slave, whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks, delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent nastiness of this operation was diminished by the consumption of a certain number of scented lozenges, which, if the slave neglected to take, she suffered corporal punishment.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM HOLYROOD.—The *rendezvous* appointed with the horses was near the broken tombs and demolished sepultures in the ruined Abbey of Holyrood. A secret passage led underground from the palace to the vaults of the abbey; and, at midnight, Mary Stuart, accompanied by one servant and her husband—who had left the lords under pretence of going to bed—crawled through the charnel-house, among the bones and skulls of the ancient kings, and came out of the earth, where the horses were shivering in the March midnight air. The moon was clear and full. The Queen, with incredible animosity [animation], was mounted *en croup* behind Sir Arthur Erskine, upon a beautiful English double gelding—the King on a courser of Naples; and then away—past Restalrig, past Arthur's Seat, across the bridge, and across the field of Muselburgh, past Seton, past Prestonpans, fast as their horses could speed; six in all—their Majesties, Erskine Traquair, and a chamberer of the Queen. In two hours the heavy gates of Dunbar had closed behind them, and Mary Stuart was safe. Whatever credit is due to iron fortitude and intellectual address must be given without stint to this extraordinary woman. Her energy grew with exertion. The terrible agitation of the three preceding days, the wild escape, and a midnight gallop of more than twenty miles within three months of her confinement, would have shaken the strength of the least frag

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 2.

Boomerang (s.), 800 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 29th ultimo, and Moreton Bay 30th ultimo. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Rotumah, barque, 320 tons, Captain Robertson, from Feegees 24th ultimo. Passengers—Rev. W. Moon, Mrs. Moon and 6 children, Mrs. Buffie, Mr. Winter, and 17 of the passengers and crew of the All Serene. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Craigievar, brig, 230 tons, Captain Moors, from Auckland 19th ultimo, in ballast. C. B. Bond, agent.

Rangoon, barque, 374 tons, Captain Pearman, from the Downs 24th January. Passengers—92 emigrants. Captain, agent.

Brederode, ship, 565 tons, Captain Kruymel, from Batavia. Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Wild Wave, brig, 240 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Lyttelton 9th ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—June 2.

Mary and Edith, for South Sea Islands.
Sabrina, for Hongkong.
Centurion, for London.
Wallaby, for Brisbane.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane and Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 3.

James Paterson (s.), for Gladstone; Tommy, for Melbourne; Southays (s.), for Melbourne; Ellesmere, for Rockhampton; Jenny Cox, for Brisbane; Black Dog, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—June 2.

Ellesmere, barque, 170 tons, Captain Robinson, for Rockhampton.

Jenny Cox, schooner, 102 tons, Captain Williams, for Brisbane.

Black Dog, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia. Passengers.—Messrs. Martin, P. Rolland.

City of Brisbane (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane and Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. Wilcox and servant, Master Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Cross and infant, Mrs. Beazely, Master T. Beazely, Miss A. Beazely, Master A. Beazely, Miss J. Beazely, and servant, Mr. and Mrs S. Brown, Miss Palmer, Messrs. C. Schweig, D. Wienholt, C. Dennucures, J. H. Crawford, F. Meenley, F. W. Platt, Kerbe, A. Busby, Markwell, S. Markwell, Wallace, S. Thoms, J. H. Wallis, and 26 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 2.

George, Comet, Nancy, Mountain Maid, Lavina, from Newcastle, with 537 tons coal; Connaught Ranger, Cumbria, from Lake Macquarie, with 100 tons coal; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels maize, 2000 dozen oranges, 2 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs; Victory, from Botany, with 300 baskets shells; Morning Star, from Macleay River, with 1400 bushels maize; Martha, from Port Macquarie, with 40 bales wool, 137 hides, 42 bags maize, 23 bags wheat, 27 packages fruit; Gosford Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 10,000 fellows, 10,000 laths, 100 cases oranges; Colina, from Wollongong, with 60 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 154 bales hay, 22 bags maize, 6 bags oats, 17 casks tallow, 174 hides, 10 cases oranges, 8 cases wine, 4 coops poultry, 3 horse, 170 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 2.

Thane (s.), West Hartley No. 1, Nancy, Waratah, Lavina, for Newcastle; Cumbria, for Lake Macquarie; Gosford Packet, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—June 2.

Brederode, from Batavia: 2606 baskets 1669 bags sugar, 690 bundles rattans, Colonial Sugar Company.

Rotumah, from Feegees: 100 tons cocoanut oil, 5542 lbs. cotton, 4000 cocoanuts, Order.

Wild Wave, from Lyttelton: 42 cases tobacco, 1470 bundles skins, 10 tons salt, 10 packages cheese, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

EXPORTS.—June 2.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 8 packages, W. Hellyer; 1 case, C. J. Byrnes and Co.; 13 casks fish, Mollison and Black; 4 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 29 packages fish, T. Lee; 32 packages fish, Ah Tenk; 17 packages fruit, Lockhead; 2 cases, F. M'Nab and Co.; 7 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 3 cases, J. Salamon; 300 packages rope, S. A. Joseph; 1 box, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 23 packages fish, T. Hing and Co.; 25 cases fruit, Pritchard; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 16 bags oysters, Emerson; 1 box, Breedon; 1 package, Black; 1 case, C. Moore; 8 boxes (£40,000), Union Bank; 2 boxes (£16,000), Oriental Bank; 19 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 1 case, H. M'Michael; 1 box (£20,000), Bank of New South Wales; 99 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 181 bags maize, Foreman; 5 bags oysters, G. Clark; 53 bags maize, Williams; 201 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 56 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 11 bags oysters, 4 cases fruit, F. James; 127 bags maize, J. Curry; 151 bags maize, Anderson, Aldwell, and Co.; 50 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 92 packages fruit, H. Woodward; 339 bags maize, 46 cases fruit, R. Hardy; 252 bags maize, 55 bags barley, W. Wright.

Ellesmere, for Rockhampton: 55 cases geneva, 80 cases brandy, 5 drays, J. Powell; 100 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 5 cases cartridges, 4 kegs powder, 6 drays, 2 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 4 kegs powder, 36 kegs nails, 22 packages F. Lassetter; 3 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 2 cases, Frazer and Co.; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 13 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 9 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 24 packages, Goodlet and Smith; 1 dray, R. Cole; 32 bags oats, J. Brown; 16 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3021 feet timber, Butterfield and Whitaker; 186 pieces cedar, 1 dray, 1 case, J. Booth; 35 drays and carts, Bayliss; 22 bags maize, 20 bags oats, 1 dray, 2 packages, C. B. Bond; 13,666 feet timber, 6 cases, M. Bayley; 7 drays, 69 boards, 59 packages furniture, 40 feet timber, 1 case, H. Moon; 8 kegs powder, J. B. Holdsworth.

Jenny Cox, for Brisbane: 100 boxes candles, 515 bags sugar, 700 bags flour, Mollison and Black; 30 cases gin, 20 cases wine, 40 cases beer, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 85 cases gin, L. E. Threlkeld and Co.; 90 bags cornflour, J. Hargraves; 37 packages, Keele and Co.; 2 cases, S. A. Joseph; 8 packages, Kohn and Co.; 24 cases sale, 7 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 21 packages, J. Isaacs; 167 bags bran, 50 bags maize, 20 bales hay, J. Cox and Co; 40 kegs powder, 4 packages, F. Lassetter; 78 desis, Peto, Brassey, and Co.

Black Dog, for New Caledonia: 5 cases brandy, 4 cases tobacco, 40 cases absynthe, 16 hogsheads 30 cases wine, 12 cases pipes, 15 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 15 packages tobacco, 18 cases brandy, 100 cases geneva, 50 bags rice, 100 bags flour, 10 bags bran, 30 bags biscuit, 20 boxes soap, 250 pots, 10 bags salt, 800 palings, 2 anchors, 132 packages, J. G. W. Hinsch; 10 casks coffee, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 1 case cigars, Watkins and Leigh; 62 cases absynthe, 33 cases wine, 76 cases brandy, 1 case tobacco, 1 case perfumery, 23 packages, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.; 1 case brandy, 1 case absynthe, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 94 bags 1 hogshead sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 30 cases geneva, M. East and Co.; 1 box tobacco, O. Matton; 5 packages tobacco, 55 cases biscuits, R. Towns and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, 1 quarter-cask wine, 49 boxes pipes, 11 cases drapery, 7 packages, M. Meyers; 28 bags rice, 23 pots, 2 cases sugar, 25 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, 6 boxes tea, 76 mats sugar, 8 casks beer, 1 hogshead rum, Franck, Brothers, and Gens; 2 packages, H. J. Martin; 2 tons wire, 2 tons flour, 10 cwt. rice, 10 cases wine, D. N. Joubert; 3 packages, J. Keep; 7 packages, Morey and Price.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Black Dog, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne and Nelson.—By the Claud Hamilton (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Southsya (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For Gladstone.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP "ALL SERENE," TOGETHER WITH TWENTY-ONE OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS.

The report which reached us a short time since respecting the foundering of a ship from California, and the arrival of a portion of her crew at the island of Kandava, has, we are sorry to say, been authenticated by the arrival yesterday of the Rotumah from the Feegees, the survivors being passengers by her. The particulars of this dreadful calamity have been supplied by Mr. T. Yates, the second officer, and will, no doubt, be read with considerable interest. The sufferings of those who have been saved are fearful to contemplate, the most extraordinary circumstance being that any were spared to tell the dreadful tale. The All Serene was a ship of 1000 tons, commanded by Captain Meyers, owned by Mr. J. Malcolm, of this city, and sailed from Vancouver's Island with a cargo of lumber for this port.

"Kandava, latitude 19° S., longitude 178, March 22nd, 1864.—The ship All Serene on her passage from Vancouver's Island encountered very heavy gales of wind all the way. We were seven weeks going to Sandwich Islands, where we had to call in for provisions and water, which place we reached January 17th, and left January 25th, with a fair wind, but I am unable to say what time we crossed the Equator, owing to the log-books being washed away. We had very fine weather all the passage from Honolulu until we arrived in latitude 20° S. and longitude 170°, when we began to experience heavy squalls, accompanied with rain. The captain often spoke of getting into a hurricane, but took little precaution or care to prevent it, for our ship was far from seaworthy. Besides having too little ballast, she had the largest deck cargo ever shipped to the colonies. Her deck cargo was from seven to eight feet above the deck. She also carried royal yards aloft and topgallant royal studdingsail booms, although we only had them set twice, for the least puff of wind would lay her on her beam ends. Still we proceeded on very favourably until the 21st of February, in latitude 24° S., and longitude 176°. The morning commenced with very slight rain; about 9 a.m. it commenced to rain heavily, and between 11 and 12 it began to blow, but we were under very snug sail, having only the close-reefed fore and main topsails and foresail on her. One great neglect: I took notice that the clues of the main topsail were lashed to the mainyard; at 1 p.m. the captain called all hands aft to give them, as I thought, a glass of grog, but I was mistaken, for when they all got aft, he says, 'Now then, my lads, I expect we are going to get into one of those roundy-come-roundies—(what he meant I am unable to say)—so I want the royal and topgallant yards and mast on deck, and I hope you will do your best to get them on deck as quick as possible.' And never did I see sailors exert themselves so well or so much as on that occasion. Everyone went with a will to try and save the doomed ship, but unfortunately all their efforts were of no use. It was forward work, the fore royal and topgallant yards sent down, and the mate was aft seeing the after yards sent down. The captain, who ought to have been on deck all the time, was in his cabin. At 3 p.m., the gale increasing fearfully, the foreroyal and topgallant yards on deck, also the main and mizen royal yards, which was all that could be done aloft, because the wind and sea were so heavy that it was impossible for any man to remain aloft. By this time the foresail and foretopsail were blown away, and then the greatest calamity of all, and what caused the destruction of the ship, came on us. Two tanks, which had been placed each side of the wheel, got adrift, and carried away our wheel. Then our ship broached-to, and the main topsail caught aback. I jumped down to let go the topsheets, but it was very little use, for they were lashed down to the yardarm of the mainyard, and the act of letting them go the truss of the mainyard and starboard yardarm came on deck and very near struck me. By this time the ship was heeling over to leeward tremendously, sometimes dipping her fore and main yards half into the water, and the sea pouring in torrents down her lacerated hatch, and the cabin very nearly full of water; then, and not till then, did the captain come on deck; he had to come out through the skylight, because the water was coming in so fast through the cabin doors. When he came on deck and saw the state of the ship, he ordered the carpenter to bring the axes aft, to cut away the mizen mast, but it was a long time before he would go. I went in the cook's galley to get his axe, but could not find it, so had to go aft again; it was about ten minutes before any axes could be found, and then three came aft; one of the sailors took one and the captain took another, and the carpenter had the third, of which he made no use. The captain gave one dig in the mizen mast, and then stopped and looked on; the only use that was made of the axes was the one the sailor had; he fastened himself with a rope from the mast, and went down to leward, and cut four shrouds of the rigging when in the act of being relieved. By one of the sailors, she gave three heavy plunges to leeward, and the third plunge she went over, never to rise again only as a total wreck. When she turned over most of the passengers and crew managed to crawl over in the fore, main, and mizen chains; only the mate and captain's wife and two children were carried away with the floating wreck. I think the mate got jammed with some of the large logs, for the last time he was seen he was black in the face. The captain's two children were never seen, they must have got drowned in the cabin, but his wife was seen floating away to leeward. Oh, what a dreadful sight, to see thirty-seven poor fellows clinging to the chains, the sea washing over them at an awful rate. There were six men washed away from alongside of me; three managed to get back, and the other poor fellows got drowned. The ship lay for about ten to fifteen minutes with the water three or four feet from the weather rigging, until all the deck cargo, houses (five in number), masts, yards, and topgallant forecastle, bowsprit, and everything was washed away, when she began to show signs of righting, then we all scrambled in again on deck, to look our terrible fate in the face; everything gone, provisions, water, compass, and in fact nothing left, leaving us entirely at the mercy of the angry elements. When we all got in on deck we found thirty-one of us remaining, some of us to meet a more horrible fate than those who had gone to their last resting place. By this time the hurricane was abated, although the sea was making a continual breach, so we got ourselves lashed to the weather rail, there to pass a night of horrors seldom ever passed before, on the 22nd and 23d we could not do anything on account of the heavy sea washing over us. We caught two sharks, which were devoured in a very short time, for we were all very hungry and thirsty. On the 24th the sea was a little smoother, so we got out some of the water tanks on deck, thinking they might contain fresh water. About twelve of us started and broke up the decks forward to get some of them on deck; we took up some of the deck planks and then we had to cut one of the beams across, which was a very long and tedious job, owing to our only having the cook's chopper to do it with. I should say it took full three hours to cut that beam through, for we were all very weak, but the expectations of fresh water kept up our spirits and made us exert ourselves. After getting the beam cut across, the water casks began to float on the surface. I forgot to mention previously that our foremast was still standing, the fore-top carried away close to the cap, the topsail-yard and topmast hanging across the foremast, as we got the topsail-halliards for a tackle; we then began to hoist the first cask on deck, which looked sound enough, but when we got it on deck it turned out to be salt. We then hoisted up five or six more, but they were all the same. Our only hope then lay in the two tanks we had down in the fore peak, one of them we could see plainly was full of salt water, for the lid was knocked off, but the other one had the lid on; all our failing spirits were raised at the sight, for we all expected to have a good drink, for we felt certain from the appearance that this one must contain fresh. We commenced to hoist it on deck in about fifteen minutes we had it landed; I then cut a hole in the tank, for the lid was screwed down fast, cutting the hole I dipped the cook's ladle in, thinking to have a good drink—a taste was sufficient, for, like the rest, it was salt; we looked at one another now that all our hopes were blasted, and turned away with dejected looks to think and mourn over our sad fate, our only consolation laying in three or four bags of flour washed up from the lazaretto the same day, which turned out to be the saving of our lives.

"The next day we commenced to clear away the wreck; got both anchors and chains over the side, and some of the broken spars and rigging. Two days after we cleared away the broken topmast and topsail yard. Thinking we might make some sail on the broken mast, we got the topmast and yard cleared away, but we had no sail to set only the maintopsail, but we might as well have set a pocket handkerchief. I then came to the conclusion that it would be useless trying to do anything with the wreck, so we turned our thoughts on building a boat or raft, or in fact anything to take us away from the vessel, but I could not get the captain or carpenter to second me. The captain said he would not have any more of the deck broken up, and the carpenter remarking it, made him sick to hear me talk. They had a few planks placed from the stump of the mainmast to the weather rail, and a few pieces of canvas, on which they lay, appearing quite comfortable, and troubling themselves very little about one thing or the other. I spoke to some of the passengers and crew; they agreed to second me in any attempt I made to save our lives. Next day I went again to the carpenter, for I would not let him rest. I asked him if he would not like to save his life; he answered most certainly he would, if he could see any possibility of doing so. I said I thought we could build some sort of a vessel; if you will only superintend the building of it I will see that is done, if you will only stick to me. What came over him I do not know, but he gave his consent, so we all went to the captain, and he told us we might take as much lumber from the after part of the deck as we required. The next morning we commenced breaking the after part of the vessel up, the carpenter sticking very well until 10 p.m., when he gave it up for a bad job; but still I went on with the work as well as I could; we had one beam cut through, and commenced the second, when the carpenter told the captain it was cutting too many beams, so the captain called me and said I was not to cut any more; I said I would not; about 2 p.m. we commenced laying the bottom, the carpenter being on his beam-ends, so I had to do the best I could myself. We had the bottom finished that night, which was the 28th February. On Monday it commenced to blow very hard, and the sea got very heavy, so we did nothing that day. On Wednesday the weather was much the same, only the sea was much heavier. After daylight, I went to the carpenter and wished him to commence work, which he was unwilling to do, as I let it remain for an hour or two," he said, "perhaps the sea may go down." But I saw very little chance of the sea, and besides the vessel was breaking up fast. She began to break all over, and the cargo was fast floating out of her. About twenty feet of her bows parted right on both sides, at a short time after I made an effort to go, for our lives we are all lost; so we commenced, and by dark we had the sides and ends in her. We could do no more, for we had no more nails, and neither the bows or stern was half nailed. We got into her that night, for we did not intend to launch her till next morning, but at prep of day we were in a terrible position; when I got up the deck was lifted up as high as the rail, which was from five to six feet high. I then looked at the foremast, and I could plainly see that it would not stand many minutes longer, for the wreck was cracking and surging at an awful rate. We immediately cut for all hands to get together, or else the foremast would fall on her and crush her. Just as we all got round her the foremast fell at an angle of 45. I thought then that all our labour was lost, but God seemed to be with us, for we got her launched; all hands got into her, and just as we pushed from the side the foremast fell. We left the ship on the 2nd of March with a strong gale from the S.E., and a very heavy sea running, with three bags of flour, no water or compass or any thing to direct our course, all the drink we had was some flour mixed with salt water. Our vessel was leaking very fast; all hands that could get anything to bail with, turned to, and bailed as fast as possible, for on that depended our lives. We kept her before the wind—in fact she would not go any other way. It is impossible for me to say how great our suffering have been—one, two, three days a-day; every one that died used to lose their senses three or four days before they died, and drank large quantities of salt water during that time. The captain died on the same day we sighted land, and two of the passengers; we caught two sharks on our passage, and for any one to have looked on and seen us devour them and drink their blood would have truly said they were devils.

"On the 17th we landed on one of the Fiji islands, thirty-one of us alive when we left the wreck, but now only nineteen left. We landed about 7 p.m. in a condition pitiful to behold, almost clotheless, and mere (many of us) from head to foot, caused by the salt water and sun. We struck on a coral reef about one mile outside, and had to make the best of our way to land, the water being about two feet high and coral to walk on. From this our feet suffered very considerably. When we reached land we found the township was about one mile off, so seven or eight of the strongest went up, not knowing if they might fall into the hands of the savages or not; but the Almighty, who had up to this time watched over us, still continued to do so, and sent down the natives in a body, who assisted, and showed us the way to their town, where we received every kindness that lay in their power.

"Mr. Nettleton visited us next day as soon as he heard of our arrival, and never shall we forget the extreme kindness shown to us by him. I believe if there is a Christian in the world he is one. He has attended to our every wants, and made us as comfortable as lay in his power. We were brought up from the leeward side up to his township on Monday, at which place we are still, so that we can be under his superintendence. Mrs. Nettleton is also very kind to us, for which we can only offer them our best thanks.

"On Monday another poor fellow died, from exposure and inflammation of the lungs, leaving eighteen survivors.

"The vessel in which we left the wreck was built a regular box, her dimensions being twenty-four feet long by eight feet wide.

"Names of passengers and crew drowned when the ship went over:—T. Pettit, chief officer; W. Clark, G. Smith, seamen; Mrs. Meyers and two children, Messrs. Shade and Michael, passengers. Names of those who died on the raft:—Captain Meyers, J. Rice, D. Wilson, R. Smith, A. M'Carter, Joshua, G. Hirst, P. Miller, F. White, seamen; Major Noly, Messrs. H. Stanley Roberts, P. Wasse, passengers. Names of survivors:—T. Yates, second officer; J. Morrison, Stewart, J. Brown, W. King, H. Hetherington, H. Lawson, J. Conick, J. Malford, R. M'Coleh, C. Phillips, A. Hunter, R. Brown, seamen; Messrs E. Day, W. H. Ashton, J. Owen, P. Wisebergen, J. Baker, and R. Baley, passengers."

The Craigievar, Captain Moors, left Auckland on the 19th ultimo, bringing files of papers to that date. She had very fine weather to the 25th. The two following days had calms, and on the 28th and 29th a heavy gale from S. Light winds have prevailed since.

The Rangoon, from the Downs 24th January, is bound to Port Napier (N.Z.), with emigrants and general cargo, but has been compelled to bear up for this port, being short of provisions and water. Only one death (an adult) has taken place on the passage, and her passengers are all in good health. She crossed the Equator on the 24th February, in the meridian of the Cape on 14th March, and rounded Van Diemen's Land on the 21st ultimo. She had very heavy weather from the N.W. and S.W. in running down her easting, her highest sounding being latitude 44°. She will proceed on her voyage after receiving the necessary supplies.

The Morpeth (s.) passed a large screw steamer yesterday, under canvas, off Broken Bay, supposed to be the Blackbird, from New Zealand, for this port.

The Mary Miller and another barque passed the port yesterday, bound north.

The Rotumah left the Feegees on the 14th ultimo, having on board the survivors from the wreck of the ship All Serene. The full particulars of the sad catastrophe appear below. She also brings intelligence of the total loss, at the Feegees, of the schooner Charlotte, together with all hands. The vessel was the property of Mr. Godeffroy, and Mr. Anslem, the agent, was a passenger by her. It was also reported that the schooner Cheetah had suffered some sad mishap, as her bulwarks and stanchion had been washed ashore at the Feegees. She had only left a few days when the gale that has caused so much damage among the Islands set in.

The Robert Towns, hence for the South Sea Fishery, was reported off Fortuna, thirty days out, with 81 barrels sperm oil.

The Margaret Thompson, John Wesley, and Jenny Dove were at Ovalau when the Rotumah sailed.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.—Nile, brig, 184, Cawrason, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

June 1.—Thomas Fletcher, American barque, Soule, for San Francisco, with 707 tons coal. Passengers—14 in the steerage.

June 1.—Alexandra, schooner, Harrison, for Melbourne, with 294 tons coal.

June 1.—Thame, brig, M'Keller, for Taranaki, with 320 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 1.—Venture, West Hartley No. 2, from Sydney.

June 2.—George, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 2.

3 cases hats, 1 bale hat materials, B. Mountcastle.
6 cases saddlery, J. D. Jones.
6 cases stationery, Myers and Solomon.
3 cases books, Sherriff and Downing.
8 packages earthenware, J. Isaacs.
12 bales wool, R. Bell.
20 bales wool, 1 pocket hops, T. Holt.
40 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
20 bales wool, J. L. Montefiore.
2 cases ironmongery, T. P. Reeve.
2 bales wool, W. R. Hill.
2 cases instruments, A. Tornaghi
6 casks seed, J. Graham
206 boxes tin plates, 2 packages carriages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
29 cases metal, 19 kegs nails, Allan, Street, and Norton
3 cases fancy goods, W. Leipold
50 kegs nails, 9 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
19 bales wool, R. Strachan and Co.
2 casks earthenware, J. Gould
19 packages earthenware, 24 packages china, 4 packages tinware, 1 case silk, 3 casks ironmongery, A. Moore and Co.
12 cases bedsteads, 3 casks earthenware, 8 cases stationery, 5 cases saddles, 30 packages fancy goods, S. Hoffnung and Co.
2 bales wool, Fleming, Griffiths, and Co.
1 case plants, J. Baptist
103 barrels oatmeal, Mollison and Black
1 package drapery, E. Chapman and Co.
11 packages tools, 2 cases brushware, H. Parkes and Co.
25 casks tallow, J. Brewster
1 case books, H. Chatto and Co.
18 bales wool, 3 bales skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases saws, F. Lassetter.

DUTY PAID.

75 hogsheads ale, Walford and Sparke
200 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
5 cases wine, R. Adams.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Eliza Goddard, from Bowrabaya; Kathleen, from Port Frederick; William Milne, from Portsmouth; Margaret Calnsel, from Circular Head.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert; Penelope, for Adelaide; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Prince Patrick, Elizabeth, for Maryborough.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 2, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	S.	Raining heavily; nimbus clouds.	Bar. 29·794·				
Tenterfield	...	E.	Wet.	[Ther. 57·]				
Grafton	...	S.E.	Raining.					

ARRIVALS.

Armidale	...	N.E.	Raining slightly.	Bar. 26·644.	Ther. 51·2.			
Tamworth	...	Calm.	Dull, raining slightly.					
Newcastle	...	W.	Very cloudy, like rain.	Bar. 30·200.	Ther. 58·			
Murrurundi	...	S.E.	Cloudy.					
Madgee	...	Calm.	Fine.					
Bathurst	...	Calm.	Fine, frosty.	Bar. 27·954.	Ther. 46·			
Forbes	...	E.	Foggy, cold.					
Young	...	Calm.	Fine.					
Goulburn	...	Calm.	Cloudy, dull, cold.	Bar. 28·082.	Ther. 46·			
Braidwood	...	Calm.	Fine, frosty.					
Gundagai	...	Calm.	Cloudy, like rain.					
Yass	...	N.	Frosty, fine, clear.					
Wagga Wagga		S.E.	Foggy.					
Deniliquin	...	S.	Fine, cold.	Bar. 29·512.	Ther. 50·			
Hay	...	Calm.	Fine.					
Kiamera	...	N.W.	Frosty.					
Albury	...	E.	Fine, cloudy.	Bar. 29,741.	Ther. 54·			
Wollongong	...	S.	Fine.					
Kiama	...	Calm.	Very hot, and cloudy.					
South Head	...	S.	Fine, and cloudy.					
Sydney	...	W.N.W.	Cloudy.	Bar. 30·121.	Ther. 51·5.			
Queenscliff	...	S.W. by S.	Very cloudy.	Bar. 30·26.	Ther. 55·			
Cape Schank	...	S.	Misty, rain.	Bar. 30·03.	Ther. 54·			
Melbourne	...	N.E.	Cloudy, like rain.	Bar. 30·328.	Ther. 49·			
Cape Otway	...	S.S.W.	Fine.	Bar. 30·309.	Ther. 54·			
Portland Bay		S.E.	Very cloudy.	Bar. 30·420.	Ther. 56·			
Adelaide	...	E.	Light.	Bar 30·226.	Ther. 55·			
Gulches Bay		E.	Light.	Bar. 30·371.	Ther. 53·			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JUNE 2ND, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	29·794	57·1	58·2	55·4	65·	55·7	0·83	S.	1	10
Armidale	26·844	51·2	49·	48·	...	...	...	N.E.	2	10
Newcastle	30·200	58·	57·	53·	69·	50·	...	W.	2	10
Bathurst	27·954	46·	29·	30·	59·	20·	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	28·082	46·	33·	39·1	57·	25·	...	Calm	...	2
Albury	29·741	54·	42·	40·	...	38·	...	E.	1	10
Deniliquin	29·512	50·	45·	42·	65·	...	...	S.	1	...

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 2.—Brisbane, raining heavily; Armidale, raining slightly; Newcastle, very cloudy, like rain; Bathurst, fine, frosty; Goulburn, dull, cloudy, very cold; Albury, fine, cloudy; Deniliquin, fine, cold.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 2.	9.20 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

CODE OF SIGNALS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1	London	33	Calcutta	66	East Coast
2	Portsmouth	34	China	67	West Coast
3	Plymouth	35	Manila	68	Richmond River
4	Bristol	36	Singapore	69	United States
5	Liverpool	37	Lombock	70	Macleay River
6	Hull	38	Java	71	Canada
7	Lynn	39	Timor	72	West Indies
8	Any other port of England	40	Sydney	73	Coasting voyage
		41	Moreton Bay	74	Whaling voyage
9	Leith	42	Clarence River	75	Manning River
10	Isle of Skye	43	Port Macquarie	76	Circular Head
11	Isle of Mull	44	Port Stephens	77	Clyde
12	Greenock	45	Newcastle	78	South Sea Islands
13	Any other port of Scotland	46	Jervis Bay	79	California
		47	Twofold Bay	80	Keppel Bay
14	Dublin	48	Corner Inlet	81	Port Denison
15	Belfast	49	Port Phillip	82	Wollongong
16	Londonderry	50	Portland Bay	83	Wide Bay
17	Cork	51	South Australia	84	Port Curtis
18	Any other port of Ireland	52	King George's Sound	85	New Caledonia
				86	Puget Sound
19	France	53	Western Australia	87	Geelong
20	Belgium			88	Port Fairy or Warrnambool
21	Holland	54	Launceston		
22	Germany	55	Hobart Town	89	Hokianga
23	Russia	56	Norfolk Island	90	Kaipara
24	Sweden	57	New Zealand	91	Manakau
25	Spain	58	Auckland	92	Taranaki
26	Portugal	59	Bay of Islands	93	Nelson
27	Cape of Good Hope	60	Port Nicholson	94	Port Cooper
		61	Chatham Islands	95	Otago
28	Mauritius	62	Society Isles	96	Bluff Harbour
29	Isle of Bourbon	63	Friendly Isles	97	Hawke's Bay
30	Bombay	64	Navigator's Islands	98	Kiama
31	Ceylon			99	Wallaroo.
32	Madras	65	Sandwich Islands		

The following additions have been made to the descriptive flags already in use:—A red flag denotes a strange barque; red, with blue cross, a Government barque; red and blue perpendicular, a private colonial barque; red and blue diagonal, a foreign barque.

A conspicuous black conical signal, hoisted between the northern yard-arm and mast-head of the northern staff at Fort Phillip, will in future be shewn to indicate the expected approach of a southerly squall.

The place from which any vessel may arrive is signalled as soon as it can be ascertained, and before she enters the port; and the entrance of the vessel into port is denoted by the hauling down of the ball at the yard arm, and her anchoring by the lowering of the whole of the flags.

An emigrant ship is denoted by the numeral pendant hoisted above the pilot's report.

When troops are on board any vessel arriving, the numeral pendant is hoisted without the pilot's report.

When a vessel returns to port, the white numeral flag is hoisted alone, under the descriptive flag.

When the mail steamer arrives at Adelaide, the P. and O. Company's flag is hoisted at the semaphore-mast head, and kept flying one hour: when she arrives at Melbourne, the same flag with a ball under it is kept flying the same time.

At any time after the arrival of the Governor, the Union Jack is hoisted at the semaphore-mast head alone, and the numbers on the usual place.

Note.—The numbers on the flags may easily be known from their being composed of as many stripes, or stars, as they are intended to represent. When any number higher than nine is to be represented, one flag is hoisted over the other, as 3 over 4 is 34, from China; the substitute flag being used as a duplicate—for instance, No. 5 over the substitute flag would be 55, from Calcutta.

Notice is also given, that paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the 51st clause of the Port Jackson Harbour Regulations have been expunged, being at variance with the regulations of the Steam Navigation Board.

Caution to Coasters.—In consequence of the negligence displayed in many instances by coasting vessels with reference to carrying side lights, the authorities have determined in future to enforce the full penalty of £20 in all cases where vessels neglect to show the usual lights during the night in conformity with the existing regulations.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June 1864.		Rises.	Sets.	Moon Water. Morn.	After
3	Friday	7 2	4 57	5 30	7 16

Moon.—New, 4th instant, 9h. 45m. p.m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS,
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

A STATEMENT appeared in our telegram yesterday that the miners of South Australia—whose disputes have disturbed the usual quiet of that country—are purchasing ammunition! This, of course, if not mere gasconade, implies that the quarrel will take the shape of open violence, and that the law is no longer trusted. We hope, however, it cannot be possible that there can be any solid foundation for the story. A few madmen always talk of appealing to force at every crisis of industrial difficulty; but the change must be great in the character of an English population if they will submit to any violence for the maintenance of private rights, or the settlement of disputes, which are either protected by law or are not within its province. It is not for us at this distance to form any absolute opinion of the merits of the contention. There are, of course, two sides where there are two parties to a bargain, and out of the interests which are naturally in conflict, there will be a trial of the temper as well as of the equity of the disputants. It is when large bodies of men are on one side, and on the other capital is represented by a few, that there are times when each party avails itself of the peculiar stand point from which it can make aggressions on the other. For example, when labour is quiet, and no great demand exists—when prices fluctuate and profits are uncertain, the workman is dependent upon the equity of the employer; and the competition for work enables the capitalist, whether individually or collectively,—if so inclined—to make hard terms and trench upon the scale of wages in some form or other. The feeling that this is in some measure done, leads often to violent combinations. These, when once established, naturally grow in their demands until it is no longer capital which is exacting and aggressive but labour. Men who have these great interests committed to their charge have to stand with

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

THE Intercolonial Cricket Match was again postponed in consequence of the heavy rain which fell during last night. Should the weather continue fine, it is intended to commence play at one o'clock to-morrow.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Treasurer introduced his Budget in a speech of two hours. The financial statement contains nothing of special interest.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7 30 p.m.

About fifteen hundred attended the ball at Government House last night. It was rather crowded, but a great success.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. His Excellency the Governor in his speech congratulated the Assembly on the state of the revenue, and on the result of their legislation in the Consolidation Acts of Statute and Criminal Law. After the general election the new Assembly is to be called together early for the purpose of passing the Estimates before next January.

Two measures were reserved for Royal assent, the Pensions Bill, and Marriages' Consolidation Act. The Governor was freely cheered on his arrival at the House of Parliament, and also on his departure.

Business generally dull.

Flour and wheat are firm and well held, but no transactions to any large amount have been effected. For best Adelaide brands £27 are asked. Sales of South Australian wheat are reported at 11s. 6d. per bushel.

The sale of Crown lands at Williamstown has gone off well. 44½ acres, in small allotments, realised £1811.

Over 8000 bags Mauritius sugar were sold to-day by auction, but at no improved rates.

Sales of slightly damaged rice (Patna) were made at £18 18s., duty paid, for cash.

There have been extensive sales of cottons, for speculation, at very full prices.

ARRIVED.—W. Miles, from Portsmouth.

SAILED.—Wanga Wanga (s.), for Sydney, with 2559 oz. gold.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The business in Parliament is of an unimportant character.

Mr. Kitto, the leader of the miners, has induced the men to resume work under the management of the directors, and they have commenced operations to-day.

Wheat is quoted at 11s. 3d., and flour £27 to £30 per ton.

Business dull.

ARRIVED.—Alert, from Newcastle; W. B. Dean, from Port Frederick; Little Fred, from Gothenburg.

THE BIRTHDAY BALL.—The Ball given annually by the GOVERNOR of the colony in honour of her Majesty's birthday came off last night, at Government House. For many years past this birthday celebration has been held several days after the anniversary, as it was found inconvenient for the levee and the ball to take place on the same day. The invitations to the ball numbered about 1500, and although the weather was extremely unpropitious, it was estimated that nearly seven hundred persons were present. The Ball was attended by a number of gentlemen occupying distinguished positions in political and social circles, and also by a large portion of the *élite* of Sydney society; amongst whom were—the Chief Justice, all the Ministers, the Hon. Sir William Manning, M.L.C., the Hon. J. R. Darvall, M.L.A. the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, M.L.C., Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hargrave, Colonel Kempt and officers of the 12th Regiment, several members of both Houses of Parliament, and the principal officers of Government. The guests began to assemble at nine o'clock; and the ceremony of presentation to Lady Young having been gone through, dancing commenced to the excellent music of the German Band, the ball being opened with the Faust Quadrilles. The programme, which comprised nineteen dances, was limited between two and three o'clock. At twelve o'clock the first party proceeded to the supper-room, his Excellency conducting Lady Stephen, and the Chief Justice conducting Lady Young. The arrangements for the supper, which were under the direction of Mr. Guerin, were very creditably carried out; every obtainable delicacy was provided, and the tables were decorated with a number of elaborate and tasteful ornaments; the skill and taste which those displayed called forth many complimentary remarks. Before the party left the supper-room his Excellency called on them to drink the health of her Majesty the Queen. The toast having been drunk with all the honours, Sir Alfred Stephen proposed the healths of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young, and hoped that they might long remain in this country to preside over the viceregal birthday hospitalities. His Excellency, in responding, thanked the Chief Justice for the kind manner in which he had been pleased to allude to the hospitalities which it was his and Lady Young's duty to dispense. On an occasion like the present, when we were not to celebrate her Majesty's birthday, it was natural that we should turn to the topics of congratulation with regard to the Royal Family that suggested themselves. And while we must feel well pleased to hear that her Majesty was gradually recovering from the blow that had overwhelmed her, and was resuming the great Burden her subjects loved to see her in—at their head, at the Court, and on all State occasions—we must also be pleased that a fresh guarantee has been given for the succession in a direct line, by the auspicious birth of the Duke of Cornwall. These were topics of rejoicing; but there was one topic in which both the Queen and her subjects might well rejoice; it was that peace had been maintained between England and the great military nations. It was true that there was war in Java and England—a war in which each advance seemed to be bought at a terrible cost of valuable life. But he meant that peace had been preserved between England and America, and also between England and the military states of Europe—a peace that was due to the sage counsels of the statesmen of England, and to the spirit of moderation and candour that had been displayed by the people. But to come to matters nearer to us—he was happy to think that no great sorrow had clouded this society during the past twelve months; though, perhaps, the progress and prosperity of the colony were not now as brilliant as they had been in former years. It was true that unprecedented floods had visited the country, and that speculation to an undue extent had been followed by a reaction, yet the resources of the country were untouched, and the energy and industry which had done so much to call them into play still remained; and he trusted that these shocks would soon again become attractive to emigrants, and that we should have reason to rejoice in renewed and increased prosperity. At the conclusion of his Excellency's speech the party retired from the supper-room and dancing was resumed. The preparations that had been made by his Excellency and Lady Young for the entertainment of their very numerous party were duly appreciated, and rendered the festive occasion one of much social enjoyment, the only drawback to which was the occasional inconvenience caused by the crowding of the apartments.

THE CENSUS.—Some dissatisfaction has from time to time been expressed by some of the Consuls residing in Sydney, in consequence of their consular positions not being duly recognised at the Governor's levees. We learn that a meeting, convened by circular, was held yesterday, at which the greater number of the Consuls in Sydney—all the unpaid Consuls—were present, and that they unanimously agreed, that, as they had not received cards of entrée to the levee, they would not attend the birthday ball. It was remarked that under the administration of previous Governors the whole of the Consuls had the entrée at the levees, and also that at the Governor's levee in the colony of Victoria no distinction whatever was made between the various Consuls.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BALMAIN ROAD.—About noon, yesterday, a master gardener named William Grey Jones was run over by his horse and cart on the Glebe Island and Balmain Road. The poor fellow was so much hurt that he died three-quarters of an hour afterwards. He was thirty-one years of age, and lived at Petersham. An inquest will be held, when the manner of the accident and the precise nature of the injuries will probably be ascertained.

BUSHRANGING.

BEN HALL'S GANG AT BANG BANG! RE-APPEARANCE OF GILBERT.

(From the Burrangong Star's Extraordinary, May 28.)

It is with extreme regret that we have again to record the fact that the Southern district continues to be the favourite seat of action of bushrangers; and to deplore that the notorious Johnny Gilbert, Gardiner's favourite "lieutenant," has once more made his appearance on the road.

It appears that shortly after five o'clock on Friday afternoon Mr. Ayliffe, the owner of one or two race horses, and some other men were sitting under the verandah of the hotel at Bang Bang, when three men splendidly mounted rode down towards them, and, covering them with their revolvers and carbines, ordered them to "throw up their hands," after the orthodox fashion of bushrangers in this year of grace, 1864. This they did as a matter of course, and while Ben Hall, who was well known to one or two of the party, guarded them—together with the members of the household and others about the premises to the number of twenty—the other two, namely, Johnny Gilbert and the "old man," who has before now been concerned with Ben Hall in some of his exploits, took their position at a gate leading into the yard, where senior (mounted) constables Scott and Mannamma, were standing beside their horses. The constables were on special duty, and were not in uniform: the horses at the time were feeding, and of course unbridled. They had left Bathurst on the previous Tuesday—had reached Carcoar that night—passed on to Canowindra on the following day, and thence to Cowra, where they pulled up outside the racecourse on Thursday. Not getting any orders from their head-quarters at Cowra, they determined to escort whatever race horses were about to proceed from Cowra to the Burrangong Races a short distance along the road; and accordingly on Friday morning they left Cowra, accompanying Mr. Alex. Wilson, Dick Turpin and Jemmy Martin, Mr. Skillicorn's Duke of Athol, and Mr. Harry Croft's Ruglybook and Bergamot, the whole which were first-class horses.

Shortly after the racehorses being stabled, the police were standing behind their own horses while they were feeding, when Gilbert and one of the others (supposed to be a fellow named Long Waite, a ticket-of-leave man) showed themselves at the gate leading from the road to the stables, one of whom presented a carbine and the other a revolver, and called out, "Leave them horses!" The troopers not immediately complying with the request, one of the bushrangers, flourishing his revolver, again exclaimed, "I say once more, leave them horses!" On this Scott and Mannamma put their hands to their belts to draw their revolvers, when Gilbert said, "Take your hands out of that, you —— wretches, or I'll blow your —— brains out;" and immediately fired three shots, but without effect. The troopers, who were only armed with revolvers, returned the fire; and after receiving seven shots in this manner at a distance of thirty yards they advanced towards the bushrangers (who had never dismounted) two of whom, Hall and the old man, slowly retreated, while Gilbert continued a brisk fire from the fence. On the police reaching the fence, however, Gilbert joined the old man, and while Macnamara kept these two at bay, by standing at the gateway leading into the yard where the horses were, Scott pursued Hall up the road, both parties firing at each other at intervals, Hall firing shot after shot from his revolver, resting it on his thigh after each fire, and the trooper deliberately aiming at the bushranger by resting his weapon on his left arm. One of Scott's shots appeared to have taken effect; at least the hat of the bushranger was knocked off, and at the same instant he put his hand to his head giving expression at the moment to an execration.

Hall having now got out of reach, Scott returned to the house, when the old man, who with Gilbert had been hovering round, dismounted at the back of a fence at a distance of about 350 yards, and with the greatest coolness imaginable pointed his carbine at Scott and fired, saying as loud as he could speak, "Take that you —— wretch." The ball struck the ground close to where the constable was standing and ricochetted into the public-house, without doing any injury. The bushranger now retreated to a distance, and after firing a final shot, left altogether. Hall and the old man fired between twenty-five and thirty shots during the encounter, and the troopers, who reserved their ammunition for closer quarters, only nine. On hearing Hall called out that they would come again directly, and this the police fully expected they would do after re-loading their pieces. They therefore made every preparation for giving them a warm reception, barricading the doors, and loading with slugs the only available weapon in the house—an old double-barrelled gun—and as early as possible dispatching a message to Cowra for assistance.

A vigilant watch was kept until midnight, when Sir Frederick Pottinger arrived with four troopers; but as nothing further occurred during the night two of these were sent back in the morning, and on Saturday the two troopers, Scott and Mannamara, proceeded to Young with the race horses, where they arrived in safety at five o'clock in the evening, while Sir Frederick scoured the bush in the neighbourhood, in the hope of meeting with the gang, but with no success.

On the news reaching this station, Inspector Singleton at once dispatched a party in the direction of the scene of action, and an intimation having been received that a visitation from Messrs. Hall and Company might be expected any hour at the racecourse, for the purpose of seizing some of the crack horses while betaking their "breakings," a detachment of police was told off to do duty on the course up to the termination of the race meeting.

Such is actually the state of the Southern district at this moment that a race-horse cannot be removed from one township to another a few miles distant without an armed escort!

The bushrangers were well dressed, well armed, and well equipped. Hall was well known to several of the parties hailed up, and Gilbert's youthful and foppish appearance could not be mistaken. They were armed each with three revolvers besides a carbine or a rifle each. Gilbert wore a black cabbage tree hat, and breeches. The old man is described as about forty-five years of age, has a most villainous countenance, and by his style of coming at his opponents, and his terrible execrati ns during the encounter, would neither hesitate at murder nor any other crimes.

The conduct of troopers Scott and Mannamara is stated by those who witnessed the affair as being deserving of all praise.

The bushrangers rode splendid horses—Hall a chesnut, with one white foot, and the others a black and bay. Not a shilling was taken from any one of the party. Hall is said to be very fortunately supported by the unexpected presence of the police.

ANOTHER ROBBERY BY BEN. HALL'S GANG.

(From the Goulburn Herald of Wednesday.)

On last Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Roberts' coach from Young to Yass was stopped at a place known as Emu Flat, about six miles on the Yass side of Binalong, by Ben Hall and two of his confederates. There were only two passengers on the coach—Mr. A. Cohen, of Yass, and Michael Curran, driver of the mail from Goulburn to Berrima, both of whom were on their return from the races at Young. The driver of Mr. Roberts' coach (George Miller) and the passengers were ordered to alight, a command they appear to have obeyed with much alacrity. Curran, on seeing the bushrangers approach, slipped his short-chain from the button hole of his waistcoat, and succeeded in secreting it and the watch attached. His was not so successful, however, in concealing twenty-one £1-notes which he had in his vest pocket, for detection followed the attempt, and on getting from the coach he had to hand them over to Hall. A nugget pin he had on his person was also taken, as well as a superior rug, Hall giving him his poncho in exchange for the latter. Two pounds and the pin were subsequently returned to Curran. Mr. Cohen had a couple of £1-notes and a blank cheque in his waistcoat pocket, and in his trousers pocket some silver and a sovereign. On descending from the coach he told Hall he admitted he did a mean action in endeavouring to conceal the two notes, and handed them over to the bandit. He then of his own accord took the cheque from his pocket, telling Hall it was of no use to him, pulled the silver from another pocket, remarking that that also was no good, as he believed Hall never took silver, and then told him, "Now, you have seen all, search it you like." His person, however, was not searched. From the driver they took a meerschaum pipe, and gave him a common black pipe in exchange, Hall presenting to return the meerschaum to him in a few days. On examining Miller's watch, and finding it to be a silver geneva, it was returned as not worth taking. The coach was detained for several hours. A man named Kelly happened to pass by on horseback and was stopped, but nothing of value was found upon him. He was permitted to depart with the coach. A team passing by on its way to Lambing Flat was also detained, and several of the cases broken open, Hall and his companions helping themselves freely to such articles as suited them. The rifling of the dray had not ended on the coach leaving. Shortly after the coach to Yass was permitted to start, it passed a Mr. Barnes, who was driving a carriage to Binalong. He was told the bushrangers were ahead, and advised to turn back to Bowning; but he proceeded on his way, and rumour states that he received very rough treatment from the scoundrels. The companions of Hall are described—one as quite a young man (not thought to be Gilbert) and the other as a very tall elderly person. It is supposed the latter is the man recently in Goulburn, and who is reported to be a ticket-of-leave man. Hall stated that in future he would lay in wait for policemen and shoot them without hesitation. He complained of not having received fair play at Bang Bang, one of the police having deliberately rested his rifle, aimed, and fired at him, and added that he had a very narrow escape. It was not true, he said, that the bullet pierced his cabbage-tree hat. He also stated his intention to shoot the police who escorted the mail that evening from Binalong to Yass, and do rob the mail. This threat, so far as the attempt went, he carried out. On the mail passing, the police escorting it saw a camp fire off the road, and rode up towards it. They were challenged as to who they were, and on replying police, several shots were fired at them. They returned the fire, and the robbers immediately mounted their horses, and gallopped off. The mail driver was some distance off; and on seeing what had occurred he unloosed the horses from the cart, placed the mail-bags on one horse, mounted the other, and got into Yass safely. The horses in the possession of the bushrangers are stated to be those stolen by them from the stables at the Burrangong Station Hotel—Teddington, Harkaway, and Troubadour, the latter being described as a pack-horse.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday states that Mr. Barnes, who is overseer to the Messrs. Paterson, and who is now said to be the Mr. Barnes shot by O'Meally, was stripped naked, tied to a tree, and whipped with a cutting whip, the bushrangers having a grudge against him on account of his being supposed to have given some information to the police on a previous occasion. He was subsequently released and his clothes returned.

It was generally reported in Goulburn on Monday afternoon that the dead body of Hall had been discovered. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the following is the case:—Ben Hall's horse ran him against a tree and unseated him, and before he could properly recover himself and regain his horse he observed the police approaching. He therefore abandoned the idea of recovering the animal, and climbed up a tree, whence he saw the police pick up his hat and rifle-off with his horse, double-barrelled gun, &c. Hall, who was not injured by coming into collision with the tree, subsequently selected a horse, saddle, and bridle from one of the neighbouring stations, and is now again fully prepared to pursue the course of life he has adopted.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE TROOPS AND SHIPS OF WAR REMOVED FROM TAURANGA TO AUCKLAND.

SCENE OF OPERATIONS AGAIN SHIFTED.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SO FAR A FAILURE.

MORE PAS ABANDONED AND DESTROYED.

REBEL CULTIVATION GROUNDS WELL STOCKED.

REINFORCEMENTS EN ROUTE FOR WANGANUI.

We are indebted to Captain Moore, of the brig Greigsvar, for Auckland papers to the 19th ultimo, being three days later than previous advices.

It appears that just when it was supposed another attack on the Pa Puna would be imminent, a sudden change in the disposition of the forces on land and afloat took place, and the main body has been again transferred to Auckland. Why, no one seems to know.

When the latest advices left Tauranga, fatigue parties of artillerymen were busy shipping ordnance, shot, and shell, which had been ordered to Auckland. The big guns were drawn up on the beach ready for embarkation. All the soldiers are to return to town, with the exception of some three or four hundred, who are to garrison the redoubts along with the Third Waikato Regiment.

Only one ship of war is to be left on the station, H.M.S. Esk arrived on the evening of the 18th, from Tauranga. General Cameron came up by her, accompanied by his staff. She also brings the Naval Brigade, about 160 strong, and the wounded men.

The Miranda was to bring up the remainder of the wounded, and the Falcon, ordnance and stores.

The Esk left Tauranga on Thursday, and Commodore Wilkinson returned to town by the Sandfly. Previous to leaving, Sir George Grey had visited the new position, and driven up by the trooper.

The rebels had erected a new pa at Te Puna, about five miles from Potoriwhi, and their signal fires were observed. An advance to Te Puna was contemplated.

The Southern Cross says:—The most recent information received from our correspondent at Tauranga is that his Excellency the Governor had with a deputation of "friendly" chiefs, whose object was to ascertain if the Government were willing to come to terms. The answer was the same as that given a score of times before. The "friendly" chiefs left with the avowed intention of seeking an interview with the rebels, and they were to return on the 16th, and report the result of their visit.

In a subsequent issue of the same paper it is stated that the mission of the friendly chiefs to the rebels has not been abandoned altogether, although we understand it was a total failure. So much was the case, that it was thought advisable not to attempt it at all.

The *Cross* is informed by a gentleman who has conversed fully with them on the subject, and from whom the chiefs themselves asked advice as to whether they should stay or go, that *their object from the first was not so ambitious a one as that of restoring peace*. They were *only to submit, but that if on so doing away ten or three of their own people who had been ingredient enough to join the rebels on the outbreak of the war*, and one of those is the chief Moses of Pehiki, who they are anxious, with the others, to "bring out of the fire." If while there they are able to do anything towards peace-making they will do it; but it is entirely subsidiary to the object of their mission, which is to bring away their relatives. They had little hope, however, of being able to effect any good, and they have less since the news from Wanganui has been communicated to them.

The *New Zealander* describes the camp at Waiora as being beautifully situated on a rising ground, surrounded by trees, with a stream of fresh water running round its base, in which the men are constantly bathing, a luxury never overlooked by our troops when attainable. On the opposite side is an extensive corn mill worked by water, and the whole neighbourhood is covered with plantations of potatoes, corn, pumpkins, and melons. This will show that the natives are not so hard driven for food as some were led to believe.

The news from Wanganui has stimulated the Government to act promptly. Mr. Fox, the hon. Colonial Secretary, goes down on Thursday. Troops will likewise be sent forthwith to reinforce those already there.

The Special Reporter of the *New Zealander* thus writes from Tauranga:—

Te Papa, Tuesday evening, May 17.

This post now wears an aspect of intense unknown for some time past. The "signs of the times" indicate a suspension of vigorous hostilities and a setting down to quiet occupation; providing only against any agressive movement on the part of the rebels.

Yesterday General Cameron left for Auckland in H.M.S. Esk, and to-morrow the staff and head-quarters are to follow in H.M.S. Miranda, to be followed by the 43rd Regiment and the remainder of the Artillery.

The 68th Regiment are to remain in occupation of the posts around here, to be disposed as follows, namely:—150 at Maketu, 150 at the Waiora, 300 at the Gate Pa, and the remainder at this post.

The fortification constructed at the Waiora is to be abandoned, and a new encampment formed here in lieu of it. A good site on the rear of a hill, sheltered from the adverse winds, is being set apart for the erection of winter quarters for their occupation, and the timber for the construction of hutting is being got to hand so rapidly as possible.

The conference which was to have taken place yesterday, by express wish of his Excellency the Governor, did not come off, owing to the sudden departure of Sir George Grey, for Auckland. A canoe, containing some influential chiefs, arrived early in the day for the purpose of being present at the interview with his Excellency, and were greatly disappointed at his unlooked-for departure. They regretted the unfruitfulness of his visit to Te Papa, and strongly wished for a peaceful and speedy termination of hostilities. The day was very rough and stormy, and the water was scarcely navigable, or a larger number would no doubt have attended. So rough was the weather, that the Esk, which left early in the morning with the General on board, did not get outside the harbour until late in the evening.

A general feeling of dismay at the Gate Pa disaster is felt, which time and future success only can obliterate. This reverse is deplored by all ranks, from the General downwards, and the future operations of our forces will undoubtedly be influenced by the dearbought experience of that sad and memorable encounter.

The half dozen settlers who remain here are fearful of the consequences of this sudden removal of the troops and head-quarters, and some predict serious results therefrom.

It is thought that the late success will elate the rebels, and give them a courage and effrontery beyond any hitherto displayed, and Te Paps, it is said, will suffer the consequences.

The rebels are quite pleased to hear of the departure of the men-of-war, their jackets, artillery, and headquarters. It is fearful their intentions are far from pacific.

This morning I saw the young man Ane, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the Gate Pa attack, and who had his leg amputated the other day. His Excellency the Governor had an interview with him on Saturday, and expressed his sorrow to see him in that condition. His Excellency asked the native why he had turned against him, as he had always been a faker to them, to which he replied that "it was their principal chief who led them into it."

At Maketu all is quiet, and no incident worth recording has occurred since the date of your last. Our troops are still encamped at the new post.

The Own Correspondent of the *Daily Southern Cross* supplies to that journal the following details as to the reconnoitring expedition to Te Puna and some subsequent events:—

Tauranga, Thursday, May 12.

This morning, at six o'clock, General Sir D. A. Cameron and staff started on a reconnoitring expedition in the direction of Te Puna. The force consisting the expedition consisted of 550 men of the 68th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Greer, 68th Regiment; Defence Force, under Captain Pye, V.C.; Royal Artillery, with six-pounder gun, under Colonel Williams; Royal Engineers, under Colonel Mould; and a section of the Flying Column.

Each man carried one day's cooked provisions, and a number of packhorses were laden with another day's rations.

The Waikirina was crossed at the ford opposite the settlement of Huris, and the road then followed in the direction of Te Karaka. After a brief halt at this village the march was re-commenced, and shortly before ten o'clock Penetaka's pa at Potoriwhi was reached. It will be remembered this position was visited on Friday last, but the natives were then found to have deserted it. A portion of the past and rail fencing was thrown down on that occasion, and one or two whares burnt. The flagstaff had been burnt by the fire which had also destroyed the whares. The rebels do not appear to have re-visited the place either for the purpose of carrying away the fencing for their new pa at Te Puna, or securing the large quantity of maize which had been stored in one of the wooden buildings in the village on the Waiora, just below the pa, boasting of a name almost unpronounceable. Several potato holes were also found well filled, and a number of fowls afforded an exciting chase to those who happened to have the good fortune of being first on the ground.

As the troops at the head of the column caught sight of the pa at Te Puna from a commanding eminence on the line of march, signal fires were observed to have been lighted in the pa, and shortly afterwards an answering fire was noticed to have been started on the ridge of hills at the rear of the position, as if intended to communicate the intelligence of the advance of the troops to other rebels located beyond the ranges.

A fac simile male and female, were seen walking in the vicinity of the pa, but no flag was flying, and the whole aspect of the place was that of quiescence, and it may be said of the inmates, a desire to be left alone—at least for a time—in peace to brood over past misfortunes.

Te Puna would be distant from Potoriwhi about five miles in a straight line; but doubtless when the road comes to be travelled it will be found quite ten miles. The pa appeared of ordinary size and strength, but the distance from which it was viewed was too great to permit any minute investigation and description. It is, however, just within the bounds of possibility that within a very few days a regular siege will be taken to reduce this intervening distance, and enable a more complete description to be given.

The country around, unlike that at Potoriwhi, appeared singularly devoid of cultivations and very unpromising in its aspect. At the last named place large patches of excellent land had been apparently under crop only a very short time ago, and must have well repaid the labourer for his trouble.

Shortly after arrival upon the ground, the necessary steps were taken for the location of the soldiers around the pa, and in a few minutes after the arrival on the hill on which the pa was situate was dotted over with white tents, and piquet lines had been marked off for the horses of the General and Staff, the Deputy Commissariat Transport Corps. It was understood the troops would remain in occupation of the place two or three days, for the purpose of erecting a redoubt and forming the post into an intermediate position between Tauranga and Te Puna. The old pa was to be thrown down, and the redoubt constructed on its site.

For this purpose fatigue parties have already been told off, and the existence of the pa will, doubtless, soon be a thing of the past.

There is no doubt, however, that the more direct route to the rebel quarters at Te Puna would be that taken by the Sandfly, or any sailing vessel proceeding along the northern portion of the harbour. About a fortnight ago, the Sandfly, piloted by Mr. D. Sellars, proceeded to within about two miles of the pa; and the fact is stated that at any time of the tide a vessel drawing twelve feet of water could reach that place in perfect safety; and even others drawing sixteen feet would get in but one impediment in the whole course. The channel was sounded during the trip, with the view of testing the feasibility of taking up the Miranda.

The native settlements passed in the cruise to Te Puna were Rangiwaia, Opotoni, Opurewra, and Matakana on the starboard side, and Omanukiwi and several small villages, and near Te Puna. At most of these villages the whole of the native population have joined the rebel cause.

Friday, May 13.

The troops remain stationed at Potoriwhi, and, for anything that is known, are likely to stay there a few days longer. The work of demolishing the pa has been actively carried on, and few of the stile-posts now remain exposed. No natives have been noticed at the pa at Te Puna during the day; but this in no way proves that the arch-rebels are not quietly hiding their time, and waiting for the anticipated approach of her Majesty's troops before showing themselves in any numbers. The Commissariat Transport Corps carried three days' rations from Tauranga this morning for the supply of the troops located at the front, and it would thus appear their return is not yet to take place. A 32-pounder howitzer has also been sent up. His Excellency the Governor and staff returned to Tauranga, head-quarters about eleven o'clock, for the purpose of making a visit to the new position, and returned thence during the course of the afternoon.

Sunday, May 16.

Since my last communication, the position of the troops has not been altered in any important particular. Many changes, however, of a somewhat stirring nature are talked about as likely to take place during the course of the week now next ensuing.

The soldiers encamped at Penetaka's pa, on the Waiora, have been busily employed throwing down the parapets and filling up the rifle pits, preparatory to commencing the necessary operations for the construction of a redoubt somewhere in the vicinity. The necessary tools have already been despatched from head-quarters for this purpose; and no very long time can elapse before the work is completed; but what will be the subsequent movement of the troops is, of course, impossible to predict as far beforehand.

Rumour has it that an advance will then be made upon the pa at Te Puna, or that an attempt will be made to outflank the rebels out of their fastness beyond the Gate Pa, and over which, it is said, Rewiri, the chief who commanded at the last-named position during the assault, is at the head. It may be mentioned, just that probabilities of these movements being carried out are somewhat clashed by the fact that a large exportation of ordnance, shot, and shell has been ordered to Auckland, and the artillerymen have been very busily employed from an early hour this morning in bringing down and piling upon the beach sheds of a more formidable nature than are usually picked up during a sea-side stroll. The guns were also drawn up in line, ready for shipment. A fatigue party of artillerymen will proceed in charge of the ordnance, and disembark it at Auckland. The remainder of the Royal Artillery under orders to proceed to town, will start, it is said, about Tuesday or Wednesday. A portion of the Royal Engineers doing duty here for some time past are also under orders to return to town; and it is likewise said the men-of-war lying in harbour are to leave to-morrow—only one vessel remaining here as a protector.

To make amends in some measure for the reductions thus talked about, 500 men of the 3rd Waikato Militia are to be immediately sent for, and at once settled upon their land in this district; but it is probable, if this is done, the force thus to be placed on their fifty acres will be divided into two or three parties and located on different blocks.

Yesterday afternoon some native chiefs, who designate themselves "friendly," waited upon his Excellency Sir George Grey, for the purpose of making inquiries and satisfying their minds upon one or two points relative to the terms upon which peace could be come to between the pakehas and rebels. The following were the principal personages forming the deputation:—

From Ocumatai:—Tomika Te Mutu (living for some time past at Motuhon), Te Kuka, native assessor.

From Maungatapu: Manhi Potepohe, Rawiri Tetpori.

From Matapihi:—Tamati Manao, Wi Patene, Hohepa, Paora.

The natives sat around the door of the Governor's marquee, and an animated korero took place. The speeches teemed with interrogatives, the gist of which were, whether it was the intention of the Government to push on the war, or whether hopes of peace could not be held out to the rebellious natives now doing battle against us. They expressed a wish that negotiations would be opened with the enemy with the view of terms being come to, and entertained the hope that a peaceful termination would be arrived at before any great length of time had elapsed. His Excellency said the way was open if the rebels wished to come in, and no impediment had ever been thrown in their road. There was no barrier to prevent their coming in and surrendering to the Queen's authority. The deputation then withdrew, on the understanding that communications should be had by them with the rebels on the morrow, and that another deputation would wait upon the Governor on Monday, to receive his answer.

Te Awamutu, May 12.

Yesterday morning a party of about fifteen men of the Mounted Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Reit, R.M., proceeded on a reconnoitring expedition in a westerly direction from Te Awamutu, a distance of about twelve miles between six and seven miles they came in sight of a native position on the opposite side of the Waipa River. They approached to within 400 yards of the position—an earthwork, about twice the size of the Orakau pa—but did not observe any native about the works; so that it would appear that they have been abandoned by the enemy. A large whare was standing inside. When this position was constructed I am unable to say, but it was probably before the General's march on Kihikihi and Rangiaohia.

Another of the wounded natives taken at Orakau died a few days ago.

Te Awamutu, May 14.

Lieutenant Reit in command of nine rank and file of the mounted Royal Artillery, started at 4.30 p.m. on a reconnoitring expedition, in a southerly direction. Lieutenant Large, R.A., and Mr. Muir, native interpreter, accompanied the party, which proceeded by Kihikihi and on to Matuu, following thence the track to the native village of Whaerapapa, where the Forest Rangers, under Lieutenants Westrup and Robertson, encamped for one night while on an expedition from Kihikihi in the month of March last.

After passing Whaerapapa, several creeks were crossed and the party came upon an old native fortification, which, although now falling into decay, must have been a very formidable position. Hitherto the surrounding country had been veiled by a thick fog, which was so dense that the reconnoitring party were unable to distinguish objects at a few yards' distance, and the expedition might have come to a fatal termination if any natives had been lurking about the line of route, as the cavalry would have probably been in their very midst before observing them. By good luck, no natives were encountered, and the fog now commenced to disperse before the warm and genial rays of the morning sun, disclosing to their view the dim outline of a strong pa about a mile in front, the formidable looking palisading and new earthworks looming out in the mist.

The officers closely scrutinised the pa and surrounding country with the glass, but not a native could be seen, and the whole country appeared deserted, and not a living thing disturbed the stillness, so the party came to the conclusion that the pa which they entered and found completely forsaken. Not a vestige of the natives could be seen inside; there were no whares, but a number of holes in the ground that the natives had resided, having been constructed about the same time as the Maketu pa. The pa is in an unfinished state, and consists of a redoubt with flanking angles, surrounded by lines of rifle pits and strong palisading, and is situated on a commanding hill, having a deep creek on its proper right flank. The hill slopes rather abruptly from the front of the pa, which is most formidable on this side, the rear being more favourable to an attacking force. A large native village was observed a few miles further on in a north-easterly direction, but as the Colonial Troops and the party did not proceed further than the pa, which is some fourteen miles from Te Awamutu.

The party returned to camp at noon, having ridden a distance of twenty-eight miles, the last fourteen in a sharp canter.

Beyond Orakau the country is very rough and hilly, and is intersected in all directions by innumerable creeks and swamps, which are the tributaries of the Waipa river.

The *New Zealander's* Special Reporter writes:—

Maketu, May 9.

Yesterday, a meeting was held in the pa with the white sandy (friendly natives). Mr. Sinith and Mr. Rice, interpreters, were present.

Rewiri, a most intelligent half-caste, and sergeant of police, thus addressed the meeting:—"Mr. Smith, you and others have always stated that we in this pa are rebels, but now there is proof to the contrary, we have just found out our own head chief. It has been said that we were afraid to face the enemy, our deeds will show whether we have been faithful to her Majesty or not. I have no doubt the war of the Forest Rangers and men come here to fight, but I am sorry to say they came here to bounce over us. The Kupah say they don't want us to fight, but were also at fiercd to do it by Major Hay: we went out like Britons, to face the foe, accompanied by the brave men of the Forest Rangers, it is not the men's fault, but he who commands them, followed, and at a distance of a mile from the enemy, and then halted with about one hundred and fifty white scarfs for support, the remainder marching on, commanded by that brave old chief, who now lies low. I then took command, and led on my tribe, but those who receive life, provided and furnished with every necessary for the field, left us to fight it out. I hope that this will put an end to the suspicions of those who at present reside here. It is my wish that all Europeans, with the exception of Smith and Rice, should leave this place, for the others are a set of ——. I am not afraid to let them go to their fates, for they are of no assistance to us whatever. I have since the arrival of the troops made it my business to patrol a number of men a mile or two miles as I thought it requisite, every night, and gave all the information it was possible to obtain, to the Major in command of the Forest Rangers. I am a half-caste myself, and I ask the officers of the force (Forest Rangers), whether I have done my duty or not? I have performed my duty, but I have not received that Major Hay will receive the credit for it. If I find any praise bestowed that he does not deserve, I shall make a point of appealing to the officers.

Retreat then asked Mr. Smith, "Whether he was wrong in what he had said."

Mr. Smith made no reply. Retreat continued, "I am grieved to think that we are left here destitute, almost starved, having been obliged to neglect our own plantations, &c., in order to support her Majesty's supremacy in the Arawa district."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Nieces, Crinoline, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLEY.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE.—At the Rose Inn, Penrith, at 12 o'clock, Clearance Sale of Live Stock and other Property.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Chaff; at 11 o'clock, portable Double-action Pump, Smiths' Tools, Timber, Dairy, and Garden Produce; at quarter past 2 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, and Pork.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Wares, Ale, &c.; 36, the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, Timber.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of General Stationery, Printing and Brown Papers, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Winter Drapery, Clothing, Leather Felt Hats, Sewing Machines, &c.

MESSRS. E. F. THERKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, the ship Sobek Saheb, and the Clipper Schooner Adonis; also Ironmongery, Tinware, Oats, Blankets, Paints, Cutlery, Turpentine, &c.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Hosiery, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.

MR. O. S. KENWORTH.—At his Rooms, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Drapery, and Clothing.

MR. E. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Ballamaing-street, Redfern, near Captain Cook Public-house, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drapery, Haberdashery, Ready-made Clothing, Horses, Carts, Harness, and Household Furniture.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE REV. J. J. THERRY.

Have landed on that bright though restless shore,
Where withering doubts and fears are felt no more,
And love, unvailed by cold complaint's black,
The unclouding free of Zion lights at last;
While wide around o'er city shore and wave,
And boundless plains where death has found a grave,
The pinky breeze scatter in their flight
The breaking rays of endless life and light,
And hear to far-off worlds and other spheres
The gladdening cantos of eternal years.
Oh! to be with thee on its glorious strand,
Life's endless past, to tread that "better land,"—
To see and love thee in eternity youth,
And hear the love of Heaven from lips of Truth,
Or, wandering with thee, join some happy band—
Some other children of that sightless land,
When, with the plum'd archangels, ever sing
The glorious thoughts that from the Godhead spring,
And rouse a tide of melody so deep
That joy which knows no pain itself might weep.

G. FORBES.

Penrose.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY E

KIND WORDS SAVED HIM.

By T. S. Arthur.

The car stopped, and the young man entered. He did not look to be over twenty years of age. Dinners were exchanged between three or four seats man and ladies, from each of whom the young man received a very cold nod. There was not so much as the grat of a smile on any one of their faces, but rather austere reproof. The new comer had flushed a little at finding so many persons in the car with whom he had some acquaintance, and so surprised on his face, but that he must have seen it distinctly. He did not know some better a lady who had recognised him; but she did not address him a single word, and rather leaned away from than toward him.

A perplexed morning," the young man said to the lady.

"Quite pleasant." She did not do so much as turn her head, but drew herself up with the air of one who felt the remark as an insult.

The young man said no more, but sat very still, with a gradually deepening flush, and a severe, almost desperate expression passing into his tightly closed lips.

Conversation, which had been checked by his entrance, flowed on again. The gentlemen and ladies talked cheerfully together; but no one addressed a remark to the young man, who was evidently, had some taint of bad conduct about him, which now excited a barrier between him and former friends and acquaintance.

The car stopped again, and this time a lady passenger entered. She nodded and smiled to most of those who had recognised the young man and then, taking a seat behind him, and offering her hand, which he took, said, in a kind, interesting voice—

"How do you do, Charles?"

The warm hand thrilled to the boy's face—he was only a boy, yet, unfortunately, with a man's freedom and self-confidence—as he answered—

"Very well, Mrs. Elder; thank you."

His eyes filled suddenly with light, and his rigid lips parted with a smile as soft and as genuine as a woman's.

The other passengers, who had "cut" the young man, exchanged surprised and unfavourable glances.

"You haven't called to see me for some time, Charles," said the lady. "How is that? Old friends must not be wholly set aside for new ones."

"I have been ashamed, and I am ashamed of it, Mrs. Elder," was replied, and in a way that showed the young man to be ashamed in the manner in which the lady had addressed him; and it is going to call very soon."

"How could?"

"This week, sometime."

"Is by no any this evening? I shall be at home."

"This evening then, if it will be agreeable, Mrs. Elder."

"Very right. It will be pleasant for me to see your face again in my house, Charles. You mustn't neglect me so again. If I'm getting to be an old woman. I shall grow jealous of your youngest and most attractive friends."

"There is no occasion for you to be jealous of any of my young friends, Mrs. Elder. They can never take your place in my heart—never!"

The young man said this with evident feeling; then adding, as he arose—

"Good morning; I must leave you here," and he made a sign for the conductor to stop the car.

"Good morning, Charles," said the lady, kindly giving her hand as the same time, "And don't forget that I am at home this evening."

"I shall not forget that, Mrs. Elder, you may be sure." And without even a parting look at the other passengers in the car the railroad lady, who had treated him so coldly, he stepped upon the platform, and thence to the street. As he had stepped from the car to move on again, a lady turned to Mrs. Elder and said, with a very grave countenance—

"Are you aware how badly that young man has been misbehaving himself of late?"

"I have heard some things about him," was replied, "that caused me great pain."

"Why, he was seen actually staggering in the street no later than last week," said the lady, as virtuous indignation.

"Poor boy!" Mrs. Elder spoke in a tone of deep pity,

"And worse than that! He has been seen in company with persons of notoriously vicious habits. The fact is, he is going to ruin as fast as his feet can carry him."

"I hope not," replied Mrs. Elder. "He may have gone astray from weakness—poor motherless boy!—but, I am sure, from an evil principle. And now is the time to put forth a hand to save him, instead of pushing him off coldly. Are all without exception without some soft memory of sympathy—that we cast a boy's first evil ways in such stern, repelling displeasure?"

"Contract like him," spoke up a gentleman, "must meet with disapprobation. If you smile upon him, and tolerate him, as old, he will think his sin a light one; but if he discovers, at once, that he must lead a good life, or forfeit the approval and society of the virtuous, he will be made fully aware at the onset of the line of conduct involved. I think, to speak frankly, Mrs. Elder, that you did wrong to meet him in the free, kind way you did, and invite him to visit you as of old."

"Do you think an evening spent with me likely to make him worse or better?" asked Mrs. Elder.

"No worse, certainly," was answered.

"Is he might spend the evening in company with those who would not fail to do him good.

"Yes."

"I want no other argument in favour of what I have done. It is in the quality of social life which surrounds a young man that we must look, in the main, for the source of his elevation or depression. If, because of a single wrong step—if for many wrong days—taken in the blind heat of youth, we thrust him out from virtuous associations, do we not make his return to right paths a thousand times more difficult? Depend upon it, those wanderings astray can be reclaimed much easier by the attractive force of loving kindness, than by the stern visitation of penalties, which they may feel as disproportionate to the evil they done."

"He can never visit my house as of old," said another of the ladies in the car, speaking in an indignant manner. "The last time I had company, he was there, and became so much intoxicated during the evening as to annoy every one. I was really mortified at his company."

It was on the lip of Mrs. Elder to say that she trusted the lady would keep her resolution; but she forbore.

As Charles Tilden, the young man to whom we have referred, was going home in the evening, he met a young friend, who greeted him warmly.

"I was just thinking of you, Charley," he said, as they stood with clasped hands. "There's to be some sport to-night, and you must enjoy it with the rest."

"What kind of sport?" asked Tilden.

"Billiards first, and champagne afterwards—all yours on your life."

"Who make up the party?"

"Harrison, Reed, and Gibson for three. Two fellows, as you can testify."

Tilden was about joining his friend to join the party when he remembered his promise to call and see Mrs. Elder. Then there came a debate in his mind as to which he should engage. The wish was to go with Mrs. Elder an evening; but the convivial party must be joined to-night, or not at all. The conviction to break his promise was strong. He had indulged in champagne and wine more strongly accustomed to his normal appetites. Still he could not satisfy his mind that it would be right to break his promise to Mrs. Elder, particularly as she appeared to be the only one of many friends and acquaintances who had not grown suddenly cold to him. As to the reason of this change he was not conscious. He knew that he was "sowing a wild oats," but he mildly termed it. His flattered himself that any serious danger was remote; and was rather more indignant that reproach at the unfeeling "cuts" which he had received from certain people, who had once given him freely the favour of their kisses.

"I believe," said he, after standing silent for a few moments, "that I am engaged for this evening."

"I am sorry for that, Charles," replied the other, in a tone of regret. "What is the engagement?"

"I promised to call on Mrs. Elder to-night."

"Oh! is that all? Hang Mrs. Elder. The idea of a gay young chap like you giving up billiards, oysters and champagne for an old woman's company! That is what I call rash."

Mrs. Elder and the mother of Tilden had been friends in girlhood, and their friendship had continued a closely mingling bond up to the hour of Mrs. Tilden's death, which took place twenty ten years before the period of which we are now writing. Charles, who still retained a vivid recollection of his mother, knew of this warm attachment, and the knowledge of it had always served to draw him with considerable force in affection towards Mrs. Elder. He loved her with a kind of filial love; for he always seemed nearer to the sainted one when by her side. Now, the light spasm of his young friend, instead of producing the effect designed, wrought only in the opposite direction. Charles felt offended at hearing the name of Mrs. Elder spoken so irreverently—and more particularly as at this time, when, of all the old circle, was nearly the only one who still offered him her hand, or spoke to him in the tones of kindness and welcome.

"I shall keep my promise to Mrs. Elder," he answered, firmly.

"No! You're not such a fool as that," said the other coarsely.

"Yes, just such a fool, if you will," replied Charles. "My word is passed to Mrs. Elder, and it shall not be broken."

"Thank God!" said Charles, as he walked away, and the recollection of two or three evenings like the one in view, came vividly to his mind. "Thank God that I had sufficient resolution to say no! I do not think the way just safe for my feet. More than once, already, have I slipped in the way—tripped and fallen into the mire."

And he drew a deep breath, with a sense of relief.

"Ah, Charles, it's a pleasure to see you here again," said Mrs. Elder, with the blandest of welcoming smiles, as she took the young man's hand that evening. "Your mother's son must not forget an old friend. How have you been—busy these many weeks?"

"About as well as usual," replied Charles. But Mrs. Elder, whose eyes were reading every line of his face, missed something from his countenance, and she was missed something from his voice.

"As happy as usual?" she asked.

The question, altogether unexpected, made Charles drop his eyes to the floor. Leaning up in a moment, he answered—

"No; not so happy as I have been. It is different with say, Mrs. Elder. Do we not grow colder as we grow older?"

"Not if we grow wiser and better," she replied.

He looked down to the floor again, but made no reply.

"At your age, Charles," said Mrs. Elder, "where the feelings are warm, the appetite keen to relish any indulgence, and reason not firmly established on the throne, there are few who do not fall into some excess. But it is a law of our being, that excess of any kind bring punishment with them. They always leave the mind oppressed with a sense of wrong-doing, and a consciousness that something of true manhood has departed. How is it in your experience? Are my words true?"

An involuntary sigh passed the lips of Charles, as he answered, "They are true, Mrs. Elder—true in my case; I speak it with shame." The young man then let fall a few self-passionate, and showed considerable agitation.

"It is not surprising then, Charlie, that you grew weaker as you grew older," said Mrs. Elder, speaking with even a tenderer interest than before. "Your experience is that of every young man who has gone one step away from the right path. The evil that entices, with its offer of wild pleasure in the present, has an opiate to dull the pain of self-accusations after the brief excitement is over." The face of Charles was very sober. Your words were reaching him with convictions. He saw in the light of conscience what that was saying to him in a clearer form. He looked more hideous in his eyes, and more to be dreaded, than I had ever done; and Virtue more beautiful and more to be desired.

"Suppose you were on a journey," said Mrs. Elder, "and were to move your way, and to find that you had started at first parallel with the right one, but which gradually inclined away from in the opposite direction. Would the return be easier? After the first few steps had been taken? or after you had moved onward for a score miles in the wrong direction?"

"Rather after the first few steps," replied the young man.

"It is just so in the journey of life, Charles," said Mrs. Elder, with impressive earnestness. "The longer your feet abide in the wrong way, the harder will it be to return. The first few steps may be easily retraced; but if you get once involved in the mazes of an evil life, you will find it hard—very hard, impossible—to extricate yourself. See what difficulties you have already encountered."

"I have encountered no difficulties, Mrs. Elder," said the young man.

"You forget," she answered. "When the virtuous turn from an unlike, and refuse to be associated with them, is not that a great hindrance? Does it not push us beyond the attractive power of good, and make the strictest paths of evil stringer? You could have felt this keenly, Charles; for I know that more than one circle of the kind has closed against you."

The young man's countenance—

"I should with indescribable anguish you, Charles," continued Mrs. Elder, "I am only trying, as best I can, to make you see upon what dangerous ground your feet are standing. When once you comprehend this, I am certain you will start back with a shudder of fear. Already there is a shadow on your good character. Even as your feet stepped over the threshold of unchilled, you let a stain appear on your garments, and it has been made visible to many who will not fail to point it out, unless speedily removed. What is all, my dear young friend."

"My wise, good, true friend," said the young man, reaching at the hand of Mrs. Elder, and showing strong emotion, "I seem to hear in your voice that voice of my mother! And I will take heed to the warning words you have spoken kindly, even as my mother would have spoken them. It was a good Providence that sent you into that car to-day. I was hurt and indignant, and growing hard and desperate under the cold repulsion with which the persons you saw there treated me. Your love, resting on me as of old; your kind voice, the earnest pressure of your hand; the warmly urged invitation to visit you, restored me to better feelings. It was in God's mercy that I paused; for as I walked backward and forward this evening, a temptation came in my way, which, except for my promise to you, could not have been resisted. It can, I trust, have no power over me again; for, through your clearer eyes, I see my danger as I never saw it before, and can stand opposite on the very brink of an abyss, into which a single step might at any moment have plunged me."

The young man wept, and in his tears Mrs. Elder saw rainbows of hope.

"Charles," said the employer of Tilden, on the young man came into the counting room where the latter was seated, the next morning, "I think you are acquainted with the young man who are so disreputably exposed in to-day's paper?"

"What young man?" asked Charles, with an instantly blushing face.

"Reed, Harrison, Colton, and John Westfield," was answered.

"I have heard nothing of it, sir; what has happened them?"

"They were on a drunken frolic last night, when one of them insulted a lady, and was knocked down by her husband. He was knocked down in turn; but, recovering himself, he struck one of his assailants, and broke his arm. The final result was, an arrest of the four young men by the police, who will have to give bail this morning for their good behaviour and appearance in court. Two of them, Colton and Warfield, will lose their situations, I know; and the same result will follow, no doubt, in other cases. If either of them had been in my employment, we would have parted company here."

The employer of Charles did not know why his clerk's face turned so pale.

"You were out with them, I hope?" he said, as a sudden suspicion crossed his mind.

"No, sir." And Charles looked at him steadily, "I spent the evening with Mrs. Elder."

"Ah!" The employer's countenance lighted up again. "You could not have been in safer company."

"This is a true, good woman," replied Charles, speaking with more feeling and freedom than usual; "and the early friend of my mother."

"If she be your mother's friend, visit her often," was kindly answered. "Next to a mother, is a friend."

"Oh! what an escape," said Charles, speaking to himself, as he turned away, shuddering inwardly. "And it was a kind word that saved me. Had Mrs. Elder treated me as the rest, I would have been overtaken in this evil and last. But God helping me, I will get back into the good path, and never leave it."

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES

TIME TABLE FOR JUNE.

DOWN TRAINS.

Sunday Trains.
Mail (Goods) Train.
Goods Train.
Mail (Goods) Train.
Goods Train.
Goods Train.
Goods

FOR SALE, ORANGE TREES, worked on three and five year old stocks. W. H. M'KEOWN, Market Wharf.

TO CHEMISTS and SURGEONS.—For disposal, a neatly fitted and well supplied SHOP in the best position of the town, doing a cash retail and prescribing trade. The stock from the leading houses has recently been much increased. A surgeon combining an open retail might command the practice of the district. Terms, &c., on application to R. L. MARKS, chemist, Forbes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—DAWSON'S RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.—For positive SALE, the GOODWILL, LEASE, and ROLLING STOCK of the above.

A man of business habits, with a fair amount of energy and care, and possessed of a small capital, cannot fail to amass a fortune in a few years.

It is with the greatest reluctance that the present proprietor relinquishes this branch of his business, but being for the second time under medical treatment in consequence of severe illness, produced (as he is advised by his medical man) by over exertion in the Rostrum, and too close application to business, he has no alternative but to give it up, and is quite prepared to treat most liberally with any person who may feel desirous of commencing in the above line of business. It is universally admitted to be the nucleus of the best CASH auction business ever established in any of these colonies.

If not disposed of by the 1st JULY next, some steps will be taken to carry on the business by a manager, either on commission or salary.

For full particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

WAVERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, NORTH SHORE.

For private SALE, or to LET for a term, the above beautifully situated suburban RESIDENCE, on the Heights of St. Leonards, nearly opposite "Crowsnest," the residence of Alexander Berry, Esq.

The premises contain twelve apartments, with out-offices, and stables.

The grounds, about eight acres, are very tastefully laid out as ornamental garden, orchard, shrubbery, and paddock, &c.

The position is unequalled in this pretty suburb, and commands a magnificent view of the harbour, city, and surrounding scenery.

The whole property is in first-rate order, fit for immediate occupation.

For terms, and cards to view, apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

SHEEP ON DARLING DOWNS.—For SALE
1000 ewes, 1½ and 2½ years old
2000 ewes, of ages
2000 wethers, 2½ years.
5000
Apply to MORT and CO.

SHEEP.—For SALE, deliverable in the MARANOA DISTRICT—
22,300 weaners, mixed sexes
19,160 hoggets, ditto
2 400 ewes, 6 teeth
10,000 wethers, 4 and 6 tooth.
53,860
Apply to MORT and CO.

1000 MAIDEN EWES.—For SALE. 1000 MAIDEN EWES, 2½ years old, in lamb, at Delgat. Apply to GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., Quanbeyan; or Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a fine upstanding pair Carriage HORSES, 4 and 5 years old, just down from Goulburn. They are warranted quiet, sound, and free from vice. Any gentleman requiring a genuine pair of thoroughly made horses will do well to inspect and give these horses a trial. Price £80. GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Agency Depot, 251, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

TWO Stanch Cart HORSES, shafter and leader—take 2 tons. £32 pair. GIBSON'S Depot.

DOGS.—Pointer Bitch £3; also the best Scotch Terrier in Sydney for rats. GIBSON'S Depot.

PHAETON for SALE, light, and in excellent condition. Price 20 guineas. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-st.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES, a great variety on view, at HOLT and ANGUS' Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-st.

BROUGHAM FOR SALE, for one or two horses. Apply to JOHN CHISHOLM, at Rider's Hotel, Double Bay, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

HORSES and VEHICLES for SALE and on HIRE. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-st., near King-st.

HORSES carefully broken to saddle, single and double harness. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-street, near King-street.

HORSES taken in to BAIT. Commercial Livery Stables, Pitt-street, near King-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SCHAH JEHAN.—This ship is now in Waterview Bay, Dry Dock, and open for inspection. Any parties who may not have already seen this ship will have ample time to do so prior to the hour of sale, 11 o'clock, by any of the steamers plying to the Waterview Bay Ferry.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, dog-carts, drays, sociables, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Horses
Phaetons
Spring Waggon
Harness, &c.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Powerful grey roadster
Well-bred lady's hackney
5 young horses, from Kiama
Several heavy draught horses. Also,
Omnibus, four horses, and harness
Driving phaeton, pair bay horses, and harness
Pony phaeton, grey horse, and harness
Spring waggon
Stanhope gig
Double-seated 4-wheel dogcart.

Pony Phaeton
Horse and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A pony phaeton
Useful grey horse
And set of harness.

Kiama Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday,
5 powerful young horses, bred at Kiama. They are all broken, and a useful lot.

Spring Waggon.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A colonial-built spring waggon, very light and roomy.

Four-wheel Dogcart.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A roomy double seated four-wheel dogcart, for one or two horses; also,
Set of single harness.

Saddle and Harness Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock
A powerful dapple grey mare, 15 hands 3 inches, broken to saddle, carries a lady, and broken to double harness.

Omnibus, Horses, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, June 3rd,
An omnibus, in good working order
4 well-broken useful horses
4 sets harness.

Pair of Bay Horses
Driving Phaeton
And Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred pair of bay geldings, accustomed to run in single and double harness, both thoroughly up to their work
A London-built driving phaeton, fitted with patent break, &c.; a really superior and highly-finished vehicle; was imported to order
A set of silver-mounted carriage harness.

50 Young Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards, June 7th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. M. Mahoney, of Pitt Town, to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, June 7th, 50 young horses, the well-known M over M brand, broken and unbroken.
They are stout useful horses, suited for all kinds of work.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
206 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John C. Bagot, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Portable Double-action Pump
Garden Plough.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Depot, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 double-action No. 1 portable pump, with five lengths of piping, connecting joints, &c., all complete, nearly new
1 first-rate garden plough.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, keg and roll butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, vegetables, hides, horns, pressed hay, and all kinds of colonial produce—in lots to suit purchasers.

Butter. Bacon. Butter.
THIS DAY.
At the Railway Auction Produce Depot, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction,
[illegible] tons butter
[illegible] tons bacon.
From Goulburn and other districts.

Hay. Chaff. Hay.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
At the New Shed at the Railway Terminus.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction,
By the truck load,
Lucerne and oaten hay, and
A prime lot of chaff.

Beef, Mutton, Pork.
In the Long Shed at the Railway Terminus.
THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
Carcase beef, mutton, and pork, of the finest quality.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd June, at a quarter to 11 o'clock.
[illegible] casks tallow
[illegible] hides
Hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sales.
THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd June.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock precisely,
150 casks tallow
2500 hides.
Terms, cash.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at about half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, horns, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd June, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
24 casks tallow
176 hides.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches and other jewellery
A quantity of seasonable drapery
New and second-hand clothing
Crimean shirts
Work boxes, writing desks
And sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

On the Premises, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, near Captain Cook Public-house, comprising a quantity of Ready-made Clothing, Prints, Muslins, Merinos, Flannel, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Household Furniture, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Tables, &c., also
2 Carts, Horse and Harness, Chaff-cutter, Ladders, and a variety of other articles.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction the above, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, June 4th.
At the New Auction Rooms, opposite the Union Bank.
Superior Household Furniture.
Removed from the North Shore, for convenience of Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Room, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank,
Handsome drawing-room suite, sideboard, chiffonieres, loo table, carpet, brass and iron bedsteads, and bedding; horsehair, cane, and other chairs; couches, chest of drawers, plated-ware, glass, china, and a variety of other articles too numerous too particularise.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

☞ Park-street, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Magnificent Furniture
Elaborately Carved and Gilt Console Table and Glass
Real China Vases (the largest in the colony)
Porcelain Ornaments, Richly Cut Glass
Elegant Sterling Silver-edged Platedware, &c., &c.

. On view from 12 to 4 p.m., any day prior to the sale.
MONDAY.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from B. Francis, Esq. (in consequence of his immediate removal to a more compact residence), to sell by public auction, as above, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned truly valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of
Very richly cut glassware
Elegant sterling silver-edged platedware
Two large hot water gravy dishes, massively studded with silver
Two of the largest real china vases in the colony
Spanish mahogany telescope dining table, 15 feet, patent screw, with scroll legs
Fourteen solid mahogany chairs, covered in crimson velvet, with stuffed backs
A superb suite of drawing-room furniture, in solid rosewood, cost three hundred guineas, comprising two sofas two ottoman stools, large sociac, two easy chairs, twelve chairs covered in the richest blue and gold satin damask, with blue damask covers, down squabs and pillows
Magnificent damask curtains, with carved and gilt cornices to match the furniture, cost £45 each window
Spanish mahogany state bedstead, beautifully carved
Walnutwood oval loo table, carved pillar
Large medallion carpet, very elegant
Superbly carved console table, marble slab, and glass, 80 x 90
Occasional tables, porcelain ornaments, telescope in case
Cut-glass chandelier, emblematical gilt barometer
Statuettes, in parian marble, metal, and composition
Together with a variety of useful sundries.

N.B.—The auctioneer has much pleasure in stating positively to the public generally that the above furniture, &c., is of such an elegant and substantial character rarely if ever to be met with at sales held by public auction.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Wines and Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c., &c.

N. COLLIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, without reserve, to close accounts.
Several large parcels of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Unreserved Sale of
Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes
French Calfskins, Goloshes, &c.
142 Packages.
Just landed ex Wandrahm.
Important to
The Boot and Shoe Trade
Country Buyers
Shippers, and others.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, June 6th.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on the above date,
Without the least reserve,
142 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, consisting of every variety of
Men's, women's, and children's goods
French calfskins, goloshes, &c.
Terms at sale.

MESSINGDEN ROAD, CAMPERDOWN.

BUTCHER'S SHOP and other Premises, at the corner of Burton-street, occupied by Mr. Johnston
TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES adjoining.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Sampson Palmer to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land having a frontage of FIFTY-SEVEN FEET to the MESSINGDEN ROAD, and 128 FEET TO BURTON-STREET, on which are the following premises:—
A BUTCHER'S SHOP and other premises, occupied by Mr. Johnston
TWO TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSES, containing each verandah and four rooms, with large yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property will be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers. It fronts a sixty-six feet road, and is immediately opposite St. John's College and grounds. A fine elevated position that can never be built out, and which secures constant tenants.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale, in One Lot,
On THURSDAY, June 9th.

Two Large Building Sites, fronting the Upper South Head Road, close to the property of Mr. Forrester, a little beyond Waverley House, east of the Tea Gardens, and comprising between three and four acres. To be sold in one lot, being suitable for the erection of first-class Country Villas.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
A piece of land, having 100 feet frontage to the South Head Road, by 500 feet deep—the breadth increasing after the first 100 feet to 200, and then gradually decreasing to 150 feet wide at the rear. It is bounded on the south by 500 feet frontage to Paul-street, as shown on the plan. The contents about 1a. 3r. 13p.
An allotment containing about 1a. 3r., similarly situated on the west side of Paul-street, which separates this from lot No. 1.
Also, 50 feet to Paul-street by 210 feet to Crescent-street, directly south of Lot 2.

These allotments rise very gradually from the South Head Road to the full extent in the rear, forming an inclined plane well situated for building upon. They command fine views of the harbour and country villas on both sides of it, including nearly the whole of St Leonards, and the highly picturesque scenery to the eastward of it, towards Chowder Bay. Abundance of good building-stone on the ground. The spot is famous for the supply of excellent water.
Freehold title.
A plan on view at the Rooms.

A Choice Site for a Suburban Cottage, in Paddington-street, Paddington.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 9th of June, at 11 o'clock,
A choice building site, having 57 feet frontage to Paddington-street, by a depth of 100 feet; the next allotment but one east of Mrs. Stirling's new house, commanding beautiful views of the harbour and the ocean in the distance over Manly Beach.
On the land are small houses producing 18s. a week; part of them would answer as out-offices to a good cottage residence. Abundance of water.
Title satisfactory.

FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1864.
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s Draught Ale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 hogsheads Morice, Cox, and Co.'s ale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1864.
Earthenware.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 packages earthenware.
To close an account.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1864.
Cheshire Cheese.
To Cheesemongers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 cases Cheshire cheese.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1864.
1 lb. Tins Jams
Bottled Fruits
1 lb. Salmon.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 cases 1 lb. tins jams
50 ditto bottled fruits
20 ditto 1 lb. salmon.
No reserve. To close consignment.
Terms at sale.

Candles
Sardines.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
60 boxes candles
20 cases half sardines
25 ditto quarter ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1864.
Edinburgh Ale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 hogsheads Edinburgh ale.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd June, 1864.
Glassware.
To Earthenware and Glassware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 casks mirror tumblers
2 ditto glass butters and stands.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3rd June, 1864.
For Positively Unreserved Sale.
To close Accounts.

Pitch Pine Boards, tongued and grooved, 1 inch
Carpenter's Clear Pine Boards
Lining Boards, ½ inch ditto ditto.

To Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 3rd June, 1864, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Ex Result,
10,000 feet p. p. 1 inch, tongued and grooved
6,000 ditto 1½d inch carpenters' clear pine
6,000 ditto ½ inch lining boards.
Positively without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June.
To Stationers
To Printers
To Grocers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, printing, and brown papers, comprising
Cream-laid post, 4to. and 8vo., assorted weights
Blue ditto, ditto, ditto
Super blue-laid and wove foolscap
Pink and white blotting papers
De la Rue's note papers
3 6 and 8 quarter long folio daybooks, forril
Ditto broad ditto ditto
Clasped ledgers and memos
Albums, tuck memos
Double-double demy, 72lbs. and 76lbs.
Coloured and white tissue
Brown and grey paper bags
Demy cartridges, 23lbs.
Double-crown and printing demy
Parchment, 18 and 24
Compressed Cumberland prize drawing pencils, assorted
Bone-tipped polished pencils
Patent improved tracing paper
Mitchell's pens
Magnum bonum pens, Williams' pens
Pen-holders, pencils, miniature inks
Morrell's registration quart inks
Walkden's and Terling's inks
Half-calf ledgers, two to six quires
Memorandum books
Clasp forril account books
Basil account books, faint and red
Copybooks, toy cards
Metalic books. National
Packets of notepaper
Brown papers, assorted weights, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June.
To Grocers, Stationers, Seedsmen, Drapers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales of grocers', drapers', and seedsmen's paper and paper bags, comprising
Bag cap, imperial, and royal hand bags, 2, 4, 6, 7, 14, and 28 lbs.
Quartern, half-peck, and peck, in double, small, and lumber hand
Bonnet bags, in large double small hand
Double small cap and hand, assorted weights
Double crown and imperial cap papers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd June.
To Stationers
To Printers and others.
Inks.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 casks news ink
30 ditto black ink, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
Ladies' Felt Hats
Jessica
Madeira
Helena
Cheltenham
Italian
Royal, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd,
3 cases ladies' felt hats, as above.
Terms at sale.

Knickerbocker Meltons
Grey Mantle Cloths
Black and Brown ditto
Fancy Does
Black Does
Cheviot Tweeds
Doeskins and Silk Stripes, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, Friday, the 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

1 Singer's Sewing Machine.
1 Thomas's ditto ditto.
Warranted.
FRIDAY, 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 3rd,
2 sewing machines—
Thomas's and Singer's.
Terms, liberal.

Winter Drapery, Grey Calicoes, Winceys, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Transatlantic.
FRIDAY 3rd, At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, grey calicoes,
Winceys, clothing, &c.
Mixed alpacas
Coloured coburgs
Tartan shawls
Invoices of winter hosiery
Self-coloured bands
32 inch grey domestics
72 ditto ditto
White calicoes
Drugget, cross-over petticoating
Silk ditto ditto
5-4 winceys
Moreens
Wincey robes
Lancashire flannels
Imitation Saxony ditto
Crimean ditto
Rough hollands
Diapers
Huckabacks
Blankets, white and coloured.

CLOTHING, from the well-known firm of Gardiner and Co.—
Bedford doe pants
Fancy ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black doe ditto
Gents' black sacs
Ditto walking ditto
Morning coats
American pees
Reefing ditto
Driving coats
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Inverness capes, B. and Y.
Overcoats
Waterproof clothing, from the Indiarubber Co.
Turkish towels
Cambric handkerchiefs.
Terms at sale.

6-4 Bronze Table Baize
6 4 ditto Wood ditto
2 Bales Forfars
1 Bale Damaged 72-inch Greys.
To close consignments.
THIS DAY, at half-past 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY,
To close consignments,
2 cases and 3 bales, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
To Shippers, and others.

Tupper's Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Gospel Oak ditto ditto
Best English ditto ditto
Tin Plates
Hoop Iron
Horse Shoes
Kerosene Lamps
American Brooms
Long-handled Frying Pans
Steel
Ironmongery, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 272, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.

Boots and Shoes.
Sale by Auction of
One Hundred and Forty-five Packages
Seasonable Goods, manufactured by Messrs. Turner, Brothers, and Hyde.
On an early day.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
145 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes, as above, just arrived.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores.
Sugar, Teas, &c.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 7th June.
To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock,
Teas, sugars, groceries, oilmen's stores, fish, fruits, &c.
Terms at sale.

The SCHAH JEHAN.
FRIDAY, 3rd June.
To Merchants, Ship Owners, Shipwrights, Parties interested in the South Australian trade and the Intercolonial trade generally.
For Unreserved Sale.
On account of whom it may concern.
First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
The ship SCHAH JEHAN.
This vessel was recently stranded at Twofold Bay, and having been got off, has now arrived in tow of the steamer Evening Star. She will be placed at once in the Dry Dock at Waterview Bay, and will be open to the inspection of any parties who may wish to become purchasers of a really first-class vessel.
Terms to be declared at sale.

THE ADEONA.
A1 British-built Clipper Schooner, 99½ tons register carries 180 tons on a light draft of water.

The ADEONA was built at St. Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey, of the best material, is coppered and copper-fastened, and is now discharging a cargo of potatoes at the Market Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to day of sale.
Second lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the owners to submit for public sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The fine clipper British-built schooner ADEONA, now discharging a cargo of potatoes at the Market Wharf.
Inventory and further particulars may be ascertained at the office of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Paints
White Lead
Black Lead
Turpentine
FRIDAY, 3rd June.
To Painters, Oil and Colourmen, Ironmongers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 kegs green paint, 28lb.
38 ditto black ditto ditto
100 ditto white lead, ditto
30 ditto ditto ditto, 56lb.
10 drums turpentine, each 5 gallons
2 cases black lead.
Terms at sale.

Corn Shellers.
FRIDAY, 3rd June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
30 American corn shellers
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Tinware.
FRIDAY, 3rd June.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
Invoices of ironmongery, hollowware, tinware, iron bedsteads, paints, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fire Irons.
THIS DAY.
For unreserved Sale to close a consignment.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
98 sets fire irons, bright steel, ormolu mounted, &c., all of a very superior description.
Terms at sale.

Richmond Pine.
Ex Pioneer.
MONDAY, 6th June.
To Timber Merchants, Joiners, and others,
Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Taylor's Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
40,000 feet Richmond pine.
Now being landed ex Pioneer.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores.
Preliminary Notice.
TUESDAY, 7th June.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
Ex Transatlantic.
Ex Malta Hanse.
Ex Golden Eagle.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Teas
Sugars.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock.
14 Cases General Drapery
Hosiery, Slops, &c.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases, consisting of
General drapery, hosiery
Gents' ready-made clothing
Crimean shirts
Muslin trimmings
Felt hats
Ladies' and children's tuscan hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, June 6th, at 2 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Important to Nurserymen, Landed Proprietors, and others.
17 Cases of Useful and Ornamental Trees.

Alder Trees	Oak Trees	Spanish Chesnut
Beech ditto	Ash ditto	Cherry
Filbert ditto	Elm	Crab Stocks
Hazel Nut	Birch	Pear Stocks; also,

50 varieties of Dessert Pears, Figs, and a selection of new and choice Trees of various interesting descriptions, in all 11,000 Trees, just landed ex Wandrahm.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, June 6th, at 2 o'clock,

Pot figs, brown and black	Oriental planes
Large-leaved Carolina poplars	South American fragrant limes
Purple beech	Mississippian ditto
Crimson flowered horse chesnut	Most fragrant honeysuckle
Yellow ditto ditto ditto	Elms
Fern-leaved Spanish chesnut	Alders, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable Household Furniture
Books and Bookcase
Wardrobes with sliding trays
Chest of Drawers, Washstands
Hair-seated Sofa and Chairs
Sideboard, Chiffoniere, Pier Glass
Pianoforte and Stool
Bedroom Furniture, and sundries; also
Horse, Dogcart, and Harness, a first-rate lot.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 70, York-street, between Market and King-streets, by order of Mrs. Lee.

Washing Machines	Venetian Blinds
Patent Mangles	American Chairs
Knife Cleaners	Framed Engravings
Plate Glass	Shades and Stands
Door Mats	Perambulators
Cask Stands	Marble Slabs.

Timber, Benches, Tools, Furniture, and sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mrs. Lee to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 70, York-street, on MONDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, June 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At Hunt's Furniture Warehouse, Jamison-street.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
Highly important Unreserved Sale of first-class Furniture.
By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. C. N. Hunt.

Elegant Drawing-room Suites, in walnut and rosewood, covered with satin damask
Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables
Oval and Octagonal Loo Tables
Walnut and Rosewood Chiffonieres, with plateglass backs and doors, and marble slab tops
Mahogany Sideboards, with plateglass backs
Massive Dining Tables, with spare leaves
Dinner Waggons, Armchairs, Footstools
Dining-room Furniture, covered with morocco
Dressing Glasses, Dressing Tables, Towel Horses
Mahogany Washstands, marble top ditto
Chests Drawers, Wardrobes in variety
Bedroom Suites, covered in chintz
Unfinished Cabinet Work
Framework of every description
Paperhangings in variety, and a great quantity of sundries, and tools of trade.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Jamison-street, on TUESDAY, June 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade and effects of the late Mr. C. N. Hunt.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.
At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.
Now landing ex Wandrahm and Birchgrove.
39 Cases English-manufactured Furniture, of the best description
9 Cases Dressing Glasses, assorted sizes
6 Cases Pier Glasses, in richly gilt frames.
Highly important Sale to Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Wolf Saber, importer, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,
54 cases English-manufactured furniture, dressing and pier glasses, &c.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars of which will be published.

PENRITH.
Clearing-Out Sale, 3rd June.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mrs. Kendall to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 3rd June, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned live stock and other property, viz.:—
5 saddle horses
1 'bus horse
1 cow and calf
50 couples of poultry, fowls, ducks, and geese
1 gig, nearly new
1 second-hand ditto
1 set new gig harness
1 set second-hand ditto
2 sets new coach wheels
2 four-horse coaches
2 sets coach harness
1 saddle and bridle
1 chaffcutter, with horse-power attached
1 corn-cracker
1 new four-spring waggon
1 second-hand ditto
1 wheelbarrow
1 two-roomed wooden house
1 new cart
With sundry other lots too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from S. A. Blackman, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
366 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from C. M'Rea, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
194 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Grahway station, Lower Macquarie River.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from G. Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock.
230 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, Western Road, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Windsor Town Property.

A most choice Block, situate in George-street, having a frontage to that street of 1 chain and 53 links, directly opposite the residence of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., and close to those splendid buildings lately erected by Mr. Robert Dick.

MR. GEORGE GUEST is favoured with instructions from the owners to sell by auction (on the ground),
The above property,
on SATURDAY, the 25th June, at 2 o'clock, p.m.
In calling the attention of speculators to the above property, the auctioneer has no hesitation in asserting it to be one of the very best sites in all Windsor for any business transactions. It was selected, many years since, by the late William Bladdy, Esq., deceased, as possessing all the requisites for mercantile pursuits.
The whistle of the locomotive will very shortly gladden our ears; our railway is to be completed in four months, and, as a natural consequence, Windsor property will enhance in value fourfold.

A plan of the property, as well as the title deed (a grant from the Crown), can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, Richmond, where any other information can be obtained.
Terms, very liberal, at time of sale.

In the Sydney District Court.
THOMAS O'BRIEN and ELIZABETH his wife, plaintiffs; and WILLIAM BUTTLE and MARTHA his wife, defendants.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, at noon, pursuant to a writ of Fieri Facias, issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, all that piece or parcel of land situate at Leichhardt, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland and colony of New South Wales, commencing at a mark on White's Creek, being the south-easternmost corner of Styles-street, and bounded towards the north-west by Styles-street, being a line bearing south-westerly 185 feet; towards the south-west by a line bearing south-easterly 71 feet; towards the south by a line bearing easterly 45 feet to White's Creek; and towards the east by White's Creek thereon to the point of commencement; or so much thereof which the said defendant is seised of or entitled to, or which he can either at law or in equity assign or dispose of, will be sold by public auction, at the Court-house, Macquarie-street.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1864.
G. S. YARNTON, Registrar.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury of twelve.

HOLDSWORTH AND OTHERS V THE QUEEN.

The trial of this case again lasted all day, without being concluded. It was adjourned until Monday next.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

SULLIVAN V. WILLSON.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Wednesday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action upon an agreement by which the defendant had become surety for the payment of rent for a wharf, store, and cottage, in North Grafton, let by the plaintiff to one Souter.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The parties to this suit—plaintiff and defendant—were both of Tenterfield; the former a licensed victualler, and the latter a storekeeper.

The declaration averred that plaintiff had, by a contract executed on the 30th August, 1862, agreed to let to one John M'Donald Souter certain premises with frontage to the Clarence River and to Victoria-street, Grafton, for a period of five years, at a rent of £120 for the first year, £160 for the second year, and £200 per annum for the following three years. The said term of five years to commence from the 15th October, 1862. That the defendant agreed, under this same contract, to which he was a party, to become surety for the payment of this rent, and that the rent now sued for—£120 for the first year—remained unpaid. To this declaration, the defendant had pleaded, first, that the plaintiff had promised to grant to Souter a lease under seal of the premises in question, which he had failed to do. Secondly, that the defendant had been induced to enter into the agreement by false and fraudulent representations on the part of the plaintiff, the latter having represented them to be more commodious than they really were. Thirdly, that defendant had been induced to enter into the contract through other false and fraudulent representations respecting these premises, namely, that they had cost and were worth more than they had really cost and were worth; also, that they were in a good state of repair, and were second to none on the river. That there was a good wharf with proper accommodation for shipping. That the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company had offered to purchase these premises, and that Captain Wiseman, the commander of one of the Grafton steamers, had told the plaintiff that these steamers would call at the wharf to receive and discharge cargo. Upon all these pleas issues had been joined. One replication was that if there had been any agreement to grant a lease under seal it had not been in writing. This replication, however, and the plea to which it related had been demurred to. The substantial question at issue was whether or not there had been fraudulent misrepresentation.

The execution of the agreement being admitted upon these pleas the onus was cast upon the defendant of proving that he had been induced to enter into it by fraudulent misrepresentations.

On the part of the defendant the following case was set up. That plaintiff had represented these premises known as the Grafton and New England Receiving Store, to be equal with the wharf attached to any similar premises on the river, and likely to command a very extensive trade. Also that he had entirely made the representations pleaded—as to assurances from Captain Wiseman—that he had declared that he was in treaty with the Company who desired to purchase at £2000, whereas he was desirous only of leasing. That he also declared the wharf to be thoroughly fitted for the reception and shipment of cargo, and that there was a tramway for loading and discharging, &c. That, in truth and in fact, the wharf was a weak structure, only some thirty feet by fifteen. That access could not be had to it for the shipment or importation of goods, without trespassing upon other properties. That the tramway was but just commenced—not finished. That the cottage was a tumble-down affair, and that the value of the whole was not more than £500. Captain Wiseman declared that he had never told plaintiff of any intention to touch at his wharf, knowing as he did that no such intention existed; but that, on the contrary, the company purposed confining their operations to one wharf at each place. It was also shown that there had been no offer to purchase from the company. The plaintiff, through his Sydney agent, had tendered the premises to the company but they had declined to entertain his proposals because the terms stated were too high. He had asked £1800 for a purchase; or, if leased, a scale of rental somewhat similar to that stipulated for with Souter.

The plaintiff admitted that he had never received any offer to purchase from the company, and that any statement which he had made to the contrary was untrue. He declared, however, that from what he had heard from his Grafton agent as to current rumours, &c., he felt justified in asserting that he expected goods would be landed at the various wharves on the river—this among the rest. Also that the fact of his Sydney agent having opened negotiations with the company, coupled with his knowledge that they were contemplating the purchase of a wharf, and the fact of his having allowed them until a certain day to give an answer, was sufficient to warrant his assertion that he was in treaty with them for purchase or lease. It was likewise sworn, both by the plaintiff himself and by the person under whose superintendence the store had been built, that there was ample room by the side of it for the passage of a wool-dray to the wharf, and that the access was otherwise easy. The store was described by the last-named witness as 60 feet by 20, outside measurement, and the wharf as about 30 feet square. There was, it was said, a deep-water frontage, so as to render the approach of steamers easy, and the wharf was built with sufficient strength. As to the depth of water, this part of the case was confirmed by the evidence of Captain Wiseman. The latter gentleman could not speak specifically as to the value of the premises. But there was evidence that, with the exception of the company's new wharf, this wharf of Sullivan's was not inferior to any on the river, and Captain Wiseman appeared to be of this opinion. It was sworn on the part of the defendant that Fisher's Wharf and store, which the company were at that time using, were much superior, while, on the other hand, the liability of Fisher's store to be flooded was stated to render it inferior, although the building itself might be a better one. Plaintiff denied having said that he had been offered £2000, or that Captain Wiseman had told him the steamers were to stop at this wharf.

Souter had been in the employment of the defendant Willson, who was desirous of setting him up in business. But he had no capital, and in about three months—chiefly as he said, because of this place not answering his expectations—he became insolvent. Prior to this, however, he had made improvements. But these had not been paid for, and although it was said that they would have to be paid for out of his estate, it was averred on the other hand that plaintiff had been applied to for payment.

Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the agreement was made, distinctly, subject to the after preparation of a lease under seal. Such a lease was, in fact, prepared; but Willson having seen the premises in the interim, and being dissatisfied, refused to execute it. Souter, he said, persisted in taking possession in direct opposition to his (Willson's) objections. According to plaintiff Willson had entered into the agreement with an avowed impression that by Souter's business habits, and the consignments to him which Willson could send or procure, a large connection could be established, and the company forced to let their steamers land and receive cargo at this wharf. It was shown that Willson had written to the company urging the claims of Souter, to have the steamers stop at his wharf, and to be allowed commission—but without effect. It was contended, however, that this matter of merely friendly help was not to be considered as an admission of liability.

There were contradictions upon many minor points of fact as to what had passed between the parties, &c.

His Honor directed the jury to find—first, whether the plaintiff and defendant had arranged that there should be a lease under seal, and whether the defendant had signed the agreement declared upon under this arrangement? Secondly, whether the plaintiff, in order to induce the defendant to become surety for Souter, had made untrue representations respecting the property as to any matters of fact tending to enhance the value of the tenancy? Thirdly, were such representations untrue within the plaintiff's knowledge? Or, if he did not know them to be untrue, were the matters to which they had reference, matters of which the plaintiff had no knowledge at all, in any way or another? And lastly, was the defendant induced wholly or in part by such representations to enter into the suretyship. His Honor was of opinion that if the plaintiff had made representations of the kind specified (on matters of fact, not matters of mere opinion) knowing them to be untrue, and if the defendant had been induced by them to enter into this suretyship, the latter would be entitled to a verdict. So also if any such untrue representations were as to matters of the truth or falsehood of which the plaintiff had no knowledge. His Honor also laid before the jury a statement in detail of the alleged misrepresentations, and requested them to find specially upon the facts, so that when the case came before the full Court, it might be finally disposed of without the necessity of a second trial.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant on all the issues.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Joseph Backhouse, an adjourned special meeting. One claim was proved.

In the estate of Daniel Harding, a rule was granted, on the motion of Mr. Barker, calling upon insolvent to show cause why an attachment should not issue for disobeying an order of Court made in December, 1860.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Kirchner and Co., an adjourned special meeting. One debt was proved.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Levey, Smithers, Birrell, Kettle, R. S. Ross, Oatley, Paton, and Argent.

Ten prisoners were brought before the Court. Two were discharged, and other two were remanded.

Thomas M'Crossen, described as a vagrant, was found guilty of having wilfully broken a square of glass, the property of Charles Pitt, and was ordered to pay the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. For a contempt of Court, in addressing obscene and threatening language to the complainant, M'Crossen was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Francis A. Blake was charged with having assaulted William Way Burt. Mr. Roberts appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Cory the defence. Complainant deposed that on the evening of the 24th May, in a railway carriage, defendant assaulted him; at the Parramatta station defendant jumped through the window into the carriage, and commenced abusing the traffic manager in very strong language, when he (complainant) told him that he had better complain to the authorities and have a carriage to himself; defendant turned round and said "Who are you? I am an Irish gentleman"; he came towards witness in a manner indicative of violence, and witness put up his hand to keep him off; defendant struck him over the left eye and under the ear, then caught him by the necktie and forced him half out of the window, striking him violently against the frame, and but for the interference of two gentlemen in the carriage would have forced him out through the window; witness never saw defendant before, and believes that he was not sober; witness is now suffering the effects of the defendant's violence. Edward Bell, City Engineer, corroborated complainant's deposition, and said that in his opinion Burt would have been killed by defendant but for the interference of himself and another. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

On the summons paper was a case Francis A. Blake v. William Way Burt, containing a counter charge of assault. In this the complainant deposed that soon after entering the carriage Mr. Bell said something about "that porter from Blacktown," in reference to which he (witness) said that porters are not so attentive as they should be; Mr. Bell made no reply, but Mr. Burt said to witness, "You are the style of man that would want a whole carriage to yourself," to which witness said, "If I met a man (or fellow) like you I would prefer a carriage to myself." Burt said that when he (witness) got out of the carriage he would give him a hiding; Burt refused to give his name and address, but on hearing witness he said, "Why don't you pay your debts?" He said his name was Burt, of Pitt-street; witness said, "Burt, of Pitt-street, you are a cowardly blackguard;" he then placed his hand on witness's shoulder, whereupon witness said, "Burt, now you have struck me," and pitched into him then and there. This complaint was dismissed.

Jessie Garrick was summarily convicted of having stolen four handkerchiefs, three books, a ring, and a brooch, the property of Henry Russell, her employer—the articles having been found in a box she had clandestinely removed from Mr. Russell's premises—and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

John Fraser was found guilty of having stolen a hat exposed for sale by Charles Bostrom, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

May Macdonnell, a vagrant, was sent to Darlinghurst for three months.

A person named Page was fined 10s. for disorderly conduct at the Royal Hotel, and 20s. for having assaulted the constable who took him into custody; in default of payment to be imprisoned forty-eight hours for each offence.

On the summons paper were twenty-three cases, of which eight were not prosecuted, two were dismissed, and one was postponed. In Wallace v. Turner, for wages, an order was made for the amount claimed. In Roberts v. Roberts, a case under the Deserted Wives' Act, an order was made by consent for the payment of 8s. weekly. Kate Phillips was fined 5s. for an assault upon Frances Bread. Eight persons were fined 10s. each, and costs, on the prosecution of the Inspector of carriages plying for hire, for breaches of the municipal regulations.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. Ronald and Mr. A. Learmonth.

Caroline Roffe, of Balmain, pleaded guilty of assaulting Alexander Bell, of the same place, by striking him with a paling (he being, as she asserted, in defence) on her ground. Fined 20s., with costs.

Jonathan Jackson Robinson, master of the British ship Montrose, was fined £2, with costs, for neglecting to deliver a true list of crew and passengers to the superintendent of water police before leaving the port.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock, at his private residence, 161, Elizabeth-street.—Healy v. Dennis, injunction motion, part heard.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—In Mitchell and Dawson's costs, adjourned taxation; re J. A. Inch, a lunatic, minutes.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.—Three additional lots of Crown lands were disposed of at the sale on Wednesday, continued from the previous day, viz.:—25 acres 1 rood, parish of St. Luke; 22 acres 3 roods, ditto ditto;—upset price, £1 per acre; purchaser, Mr. F. Oakes, at the upset price. 27 acres 3 roods; upset price, £1 per acre; purchaser, Mrs. Jane Simpson, Cabramatta.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday, 1st June. Before Messrs. Langley and F. Oakes. Pring, a Chinaman, was convicted of vagrancy, and sent to Parramatta gaol for three calendar months.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The council met on Wednesday, at 4 p.m. Present—The mayor, and aldermen Pye, Harvey, Purchase, Payten, Trott, and H. Taylor. Letter read from Mr. Spaikes, calling attention to the condition of the water-course passing through his property in Marsden-street. The mayor reported that he had received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that the Government were prepared to hand over the wharf to the council; it was resolved to apply to the Government for a sum sufficient to place the wharf in repair prior to its being delivered to the care of the municipal body. A report from the town surveyor, recommending the drainage of Pennant-street where intersected by Smith and Brickfield streets, was presented and adopted "so far as related to stone drains, and their expenses." Alderman Pye brought up the report of the committee appointed to revise the Assessment Roll, the consideration of which was referred from last meeting, and moved its adoption. Alderman Trott seconded the motion, which was put and carried. The mayor, as chairman of the finance committee, brought up the pay sheet, amounting to £124 2s. 10d., and report of committee, and moved its adoption, and that the treasurer be instructed to pay, under the warrant of the mayor, the sums mentioned therein. Alderman Pye seconded. In answer to Alderman Purchase, the mayor stated that £83 17s. of the sum, for labourers' wages, had been paid, in accordance with a resolution lately passed by the council. Alderman Purchase moved as an amendment, that that portion of the report relating to the sum of £83 17s., paid by the treasurer under the warrant of the mayor, previous to the accounts for the same being examined and reported on by the finance committee, be not adopted, the same having been paid contrary to law. Alderman H. Taylor seconded. The amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried. Upon the motion of Alderman Pye, the rate to be charged upon the fair average annual value of properties for the current year, was fixed at one shilling in the pound. The clerk reported that the occupier of the premises at the corner of Church and Macquarie streets, directed by the Government to be handed over to the corporation, had refused to give up possession. It was resolved that the clerk again apply to him, before leaving him to be dealt with by the Crown Lands Commissioner. It was reported that some of the alignment posts in Marsden and Aird streets had been hacked and disfigured with some instrument, and an advertisement offering a reward for the detection of the offenders was directed to be published. Tenders were then opened in committee, and one accepted for the supply of river metal for the repair of Church-street. The council then adjourned.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUEST.—An inquiry was held on Friday last, at the Commercial Hotel, before Mr. Laban White, coroner, and a jury, touching the death of a man named Michael M'Gonlan. From the evidence it seemed that the deceased (an old resident of the town, aged about sixty-two years of age) had been living by himself in a very dilapidated tenement in George-street, and was supported principally by the charity of the neighbours; he was found on Wednesday last lying on his bed in a dying state; was seen the day previous, and appeared to be in good health. Dr. Day was sent for, and ordered his removal to the hospital, where he received due attention until his death, which took place on the day following. A certificate was handed in by Dr. Day, to the effect that apoplexy was the cause of death. The jury found accordingly.

POLICE OFFICE, Tuesday.—Before Messrs. William Bowman, J. Astrugh, H. Day, G. M. Pitt, and William M Quade, J.P.'s. John Hurst was brought up, charged with stealing some articles of bedding, the property of one Mary Rebecca Pittman, of Kurrajong. From the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that during her absence from home on Friday last her house had been broken into by some person or persons, and the articles mentioned stolen therefrom. She informed the prisoner of what had occurred, and he assisted her in making a search, but being unsuccessful in finding any of the missing articles, information was given to constable Tiernan, and a search warrant being issued, the articles in question were found secreted in prisoner's house. The articles were produced in Court, and the complainant swore positively to their identity. The prisoner's mother swore that she had given him some articles of a similar description about sixteen months ago, but could not say that those produced were the same. The Bench found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour in Windsor gaol. Twelve persons were brought up, charged with letting off fireworks, &c., in George-street, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th ultimo. Eight were found guilty, and each sentenced to pay a fine of £1, with 7s. 6d. costs. The other four were discharged for want of evidence.

The weather continues fine.

SUTTON FOREST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday forenoon, whilst two men were excavating in a tunnel on the railway works (Roberts and Foster's section), the earth above gave way to the amount of two tons, burying the men in it; when dug out, they were found blackened all over, and their clothes literally torn to pieces. One of the men was senseless, the other little better; they are both lying in a dangerous state. The extent of the injury sustained by them I have not yet heard, but it appears no doctor in Berrima could be prevailed upon up to Sunday afternoon to visit the unfortunate men. As accidents are of frequent occurrence, it should be the duty of the contractors to deduct a small amount out of the wages earned by men in their employ, and to create an accident and sick fund, which I think is the case in coal mines, here and at home. In fact, a Government district surgeon should be appointed to visit the needy, and those who cannot find money to employ or pay the fees demanded by the medical men, which are often extortionate. It is an undoubted fact that, from want of immediate medical aid, many have been carried off. Nor is this a rare occurrence. Berrima is distant seven miles from Sutton Forest, and if the services of a doctor are urgently required and sent for in the evening, it is generally about noon the next day before he reaches this place. It is high time the inhabitants called a meeting to devise some means to establish a sick club, and get a medical gentleman to reside amongst us, which could easily be accomplished by uniting together to carry out that which is so much required, and so many lives lost for want of a good doctor with prompt attendance.

THE WEATHER.—The past month has been most delightful sunshiny days, and for the past week frosty nights covering the ground with a white mantle—remaining for an hour or two after the sun's rising. Ploughing, harrowing, and sowing is going on vigorously in all directions. After the losses sustained by the settlers they appear to be putting their shoulders to the wheel in earnest in hopes of better success now. God speed the plough.

June 1.

CARCOAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CATTLE STEALING AND KILLING.—Of late these crimes have been carried on in this district to such a fearful extent that scarcely a week passes without our hearing of some of our stockholders losing several head of cattle. Last week, a poor woman named Harris, who has a large family, lost two valuable cows and a steer, which there is no doubt were killed. So strong, however, are the bush combinations that it baffles the police to root the depredators out. Through a little good management they were able the other day to apprehend two well known cattle stealers, named James and Richard Burke, relatives of the notorious Burke who was shot by Mr. Keightley, both of whom were confined last winter for being bush telegraphs. Several of our large cattle holders are selling the whole of their cattle, in consequence of their heavy losses, and are stocking their runs with sheep, which cannot be so readily stolen. Two cattle cases were tried at our police office on Saturday last, before Messrs. L. V. Dulhunty, P.M.; S. Meyer, J. Louden, and P. Boland, J.P.s. Cornelius Flynn, a sawyer who resides in a back swamp, was brought before their worships for having a large cask of beef in his possession, for which he could not properly account; the apprehending constable swore that he searched the prisoner's hut, but found nothing in it. About twenty yards from his house he discovered a large cask of fat beef lately salted; the cask was in a hole cut out of a bank alongside a waterhole, and covered with boughs, and could not be seen by any person without searching; it was not a place that any person would put a cask of beef if they had become honestly possessed of it. The prisoner stated that the beef was the produce of a beast that he had purchased from James and Richard Burke; he also said the Burkes had taken the hide away as soon as it was skinned; and the head had been boiled down; witness could not find the horns or feet. Robert M'Kell swore he went to Flynn's place shortly before sundown on Wednesday, the 18th; I heard stock-whips cracking, and on looking out of the house I saw James and Richard Burke driving about twenty head of cattle; amongst them were two head of my nephew's which were formerly in my possession; I asked J. Burke where he was going to drive them, he either said nowhere, or no further, as he only wanted to take a working bullock out of the lot; I then left prisoner's place; about two months ago I left the cattle with Mrs. Harris' milking cattle. Julia Harris swore she knew the prisoner; he resided about two miles from her; on Thursday morning, the 19th, I missed three head of my cattle; they were fat, and fit to kill; from information that I received I came to this court house and got a warrant to have the prisoner's place searched; I know the two head of cattle described by M'Kell; they were with my cattle shortly before sundown on Wednesday evening, the 18th; I also saw them with my cattle on the next morning; when the cattle were found they were coming from the direction of the prisoner's residence; my cattle never went in that direction unless driven; as soon as I saw the cattle on the Thursday morning I missed the three fat ones, and remarked to my boy that it was a bad job; these cattle were with the others on the previous evening; I have never seen them since; I saw James Burke riding about our place in the afternoon of the 18th. Prisoner's defence was, that a short time ago he asked R. Burke to bring him a beast as he was out of beef. On the evening of the 18th, James and Richard Burke drove about twenty head into his yard, and showed him one that he could have for £1. It was knocked down, killed, and skinned; the Burkes took the hide away with them; he did not know the brand, but believed it to be one of Burke's cattle; he did not get any receipt from them; it was a red and white beast. Their Worships told the prisoner that from the circumstances of the case, they did not believe he came honestly by the meat; and sentenced him to pay a fine of £25, or go to prison for six months.

James and Richard Burke, who had been apprehended for cattle-stealing, were then brought before their Worships, when senior-sergeant Morris, withdrew that charge against them, and charged them with using cattle to which they had no right, under the 6th clause of the Cattle Stealing Prevention Act. Robert M'Kell swore: He was a farmer, and resided at the Forest, about [illegible] miles from Carcoar; on the evening of the 18th instant, I was at Flynn's residence, who was convicted in the last case; I saw both prisoners driving about twenty head of cattle; when they got opposite Flynn's residence, they left the cattle and came down to the house; amongst the cattle were two head belonging to my nephew, and I asked them where they were driving them; they said either no where or no further; one of these cattle was a strawberry steer with a stumpy tail, the other a dark grizzly heifer; I left Flynn's residence as soon as I had spoken to the prisoners; about two months ago I was driving these two cattle, and left them with Mrs. Harris' cattle; I never gave the prisoners any authority to take or use them, in any way whatever; the cattle appeared to have been hard driven; James Burke said he wanted to get a red working bullock out of them, but I did not notice one amongst them. Harley Harris, a boy twelve years of age, swore that he was tailing about twenty head of cattle; amongst them were the two head described by M'Kell; they were all right when I left them, a little before sundown, on the evening of the 18th, about a mile from my home, and about the same distance from Con Flynn's place, where my mother and me were looking for the cattle; the next morning we met them coming from the direction of Flynn's place; the two head described by M'Kell were then with them, but three fat ones of my mother's were gone; and I have never seen them since; there was a red bull with the cattle, belonging to Mr. Ward, but no red and white stag. Thomas Quinn stated that he was at Flynn's on the evening of the 18th, and saw the prisoners drive about twenty head of cattle into Flynn's yard, out of which number one was killed, and the others let go; the prisoners took the hide away with them; I am sure it would have been impossible to have put or kept a single beast in the yard, therefore the other cattle were put in the yard to keep in the beast that was to be killed. The prisoners stated in their defence that they had sold a beast to Flynn, and that they took these cattle to drive with it, to enable them to put it into Flynn's yard. Their Worships decided that the prisoners had used Mr. Kell's cattle for an unlawful purpose, and sentenced each of them to pay £40, or six months' imprisonment.

The weather is dry and warm for the season of the year. A little rain would be very beneficial at the present time.

Monday, May 30th.

VICTORIA.

WE have one day later from Melbourne.

The Age of Saturday, 28th ultimo, supplies the following epitome of news:—

The Australasian Reform League held its first public meeting in St. George's Hall, last night, for the purpose of securing popular approval of the political programme of the association, which has already been published in our column. The chair was taken by the Hon. C. J. Jenner, M.L.C., and the hall was well filled, the audience numbering about 1500 persons. The programme submitted was unanimously adopted, and the association pledged to exert itself to the utmost to secure the defeat of those candidates at the next general election who do not support the views embodied in it. Addresses were delivered in support of the object of the league by the chairman, and Messrs. W. Robinson, Edward Cope, N. Kinsman, Phillips, Burtt, and T. Y. Anderson. The proceedings, for the most part, were very orderly, but an interruption was occasioned by Mr. Scotchmore and Mr. Wemyss Jobson attempting to address the meeting, which ended in their being refused an audience. No opposition was made to the tenets of the League, as enunciated by the several speakers, and the programme was accepted with entire unanimity.

We were shown, yesterday, what may be considered a literary curiosity—a newspaper rather more than one hundred and three years old. The paper is The London Chronicle or Universal Evening Post, from Saturday, 14th March, to Tuesday, 17th March, 1761. It is a small quarto sheet, but contains what must have been then highly important news. There is a despatch from Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters at the German army, announcing that the siege of Cassel was opened on the 1st instant, and giving details of other operations. An announcement from the War Office, stating that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all officers belonging to regiments in Germany should join their respective corps without delay; and a long list of appointments and promotions, one of which reads as follows:—"The King has been pleased to constitute Lord Anson to be Vice-Admiral of Great Britain." There is also a letter from a country gentleman, at Hexham, giving an account of a riot at that place, occasioned by the balloting for the militia, in which the populace were fired on by the militia, and nineteen killed and about fifty wounded. The price of this paper was twopence half-penny. It belongs now to Mr. Fuller, of Queensberry-street, North Melbourne, who intends to present it to the Public Library.

A curious little episode in a discussion on the Government Estimates, illustrative of the manners and customs of Parliament, occurred in the Assembly, last night. A rather sharp discussion had arisen on the items under the head of the Curator of Intestate Estates, and symptoms were manifested of a division. The chairman had put the motion, and declared that "the ayes had it," and, a little time having elapsed, the Government called for a division. This was objected to on the ground that the division should have been called for, and the bell rung the moment the result was declared by the Chairman. On an appeal to the Speaker, that high authority decided that it was quite competent, as had been done, to call for the division, for the House was not to be bound by the decision of the chairman of committees, "aye" or "no," until a new item was proposed.

A case of driving sheep without having given due notice, was heard before the Leigh bench, on Tuesday last, and resulted in the defendant being fined £7 10s. and costs.

Another, and probably a double, tragedy has to be added to the long list of mining casualties. From the Ballarat Star we learn that, on Thursday night, "an accident happened at the Camp Company's claim, next the Prince of Wales Company's claim, Cobbler's Lead, by which one man was killed on the spot, and another so much hurt that it is not likely he will recover. The deceased man was named Robert George, and was a single man, living on White Horse Flat. The other is named Michael Cairns, aged thirty, a native of Galway, and fourteen years in the colony. It appears that the men were either coming up or going down the shaft, when some of the cogs of the winding gear broke, and the two unfortunates were hurled to the bottom, the bucket and chain falling on them. As we have stated, George was killed, and Cairns was brought into the hospital with a compound fracture of the left, and a comminuted fracture of the right leg, the left foot being cut off by the bucket. These injuries, independent of others less apparent, render the case almost hopeless."

In the Crown lands sale, held on Thursday, at Ballarat, the want of some means to enable the seeming bona fide cultivator to get land, was once more exemplified. The Star says:—"A farmer endeavoured to get one lot, but was run up till the land fetched an enormous price compared with the other rates obtained, and finally he was beaten by the all-powerful squatter who competed with him."

Steps are being taken to organise a company for the conveyance of goods, by horse-teams, from Castlemaine to the Western goldfields.

As an instance of the depreciation in the value of property, at Raywood, the Advertiser says:—The Bendigo Hotel and store, on the Inglewood Hill, which cost in erection £240, were sold the other day for £10 by the bailiff.

On the night of the 26th, an atrocious burglary was committed at the house of Mr. Griffiths, Palmerston-street, Carlton. The housekeeper and two children were the only occupants of the house during the night. About half-past two o'clock, the housekeeper, hearing some one knocking at the door, and demanding admittance, went and asked who was there. A man outside replied, "It's no odds, get up and open the door." She refused. An entrance was then effected by the window, which happened to be unfastened. The fellow who entered by the window seized the housekeeper by the arms and opened the front door to allow entrance to one of his confederates. A third kept watch outside. They tied the housekeeper's hands, fastened her to a bedstead, and threatened her with violence if she made any noise. One of them then proceeded to ransack the house, leaving the other to watch her, who gave her a specimen of his brutality by striking and kicking her. They decamped with a large amount of property, consisting of wearing apparel, blankets, sheets, jewellery, &c. One of the children, being aroused from sleep by the screams of the housekeeper, got up and went to a neighbour, who came and untied her. The ruffians had disguised themselves by wearing crape veils.

We recently stated the facts connected with the case of Dallimore v. the Queen, a motion in the Equity Court to restrain the Board of Land and Works from proceeding with an action of ejectment, now set down for trial at the present Nisi Prius sittings of the Supreme Court. His Honor Mr. Justice Molesworth yesterday, gave judgment. He said:—The plaintiffs, Clough and Bogg, were, up to 1861, holders of a squatting station by Crown license. The plaintiff Dallimore is their vendee, owing them a balance of purchase money. A considerable portion—13,000 acres—of the station was in 1861 proclaimed, under the Act No. 117, sec. 71, as a "gold-fields common." Afterwards, 18th June, the Act No. 145 (Land Act), 1862, was passed, and the Government finding that 10,000 of the 13,000 acres were not wanted for a commonage, proceeded, under sec. 77, to withdraw these 10,000 acres from commonage, and then proceeded to sell them by auction, under No. 145, sec. 98, as for pastoral purposes. The plaintiffs protested against this, and now proceeded by petition, under No. 49, to restrain the Crown from ejecting them from these 10,000 acres. Upon the argument of the motion for an injunction, I have had discussion as to the rights of squatters generally to renewals of licenses under No. 145, sec. 80; and as to the liability of the Crown to be sued under No. 49, which is limited to cases arising from contracts, for the enforcement of the plaintiff's rights. Upon those points I express no opinion; but shall deal with this case only upon a point in some respects similar to one raised in the matter of Clow, Wy. and W., Law, 43, under No. 117, section 73, and left undecided by it. The petitioners contend that a portion of a squatting station converted into a common, under No. 117, section 71, was not altogether taken from the operation of the squatter's license, but that the squatter retained an interest subject to the commonage, which revived on the withdrawal of the commonage. The squatter's license created a legal tenancy at will to the Crown, all right to which, equitable and legal, was subject to be determined on the principle of the Orders in Council, 1847, for purposes of public convenience, utility, or enjoyment. This Act, No. 117, enabled the Crown to create commons of several classes, for the convenience of the population of particular gold-fields holding miners' rights, business and carriers' licenses, and other residents. It provided, sec. 72, for the adjustment of the relative number of beasts depasturing which might be put on the common by the several commoners, but contained no provision whatever for determining or limiting the numbers which anybody else might put on, so as to prevent the commoners from surcharge. I therefore think it contemplated no other beasts than those of commoners being admitted. Practically, if the squatters' licenses retained a depasturing power thus unlimited, they might, by merely concentrating their beasts upon the so-called common, render the privilege of the commoners nearly illusory. If we suppose the rights of the squatter to totally give way to the commonage, it is not easy to suppose that a tenancy at will for mere pastoral purposes could be suspended, and then revive. The withdrawal of commons was not at all provided in No. 117. For this reason, I think that the proclamation of commons under No. 117, sec. 71, completely determined the petitioners' rights as to 13,000 acres, and that they have no title to them for the Act No. 145, sec. 80, to operate upon, and have no title to be recognised in law or equity against the crowd. It appears a hard case that the petitioners should be deprived of so much of their station for a supposed public want, that such want should be found unreal as to the 10,000 acres, and that they should be sold to be used in the same way as the petitioners had used them; but I do not feel myself empowered to protect from this hardship. Refuse the injunction. Let the costs of the motion be costs in the cause.

Mrs. Charles Kean still continues so seriously indisposed as to be unable to leave her bedchamber. The departure of the Kean party for California is, therefore, for the present, indefinitely postponed.

GARDINER'S TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Upon public matters wherein peculiar interest is excited, I have ever found your columns open to the views of private individuals; hence, as an old correspondent, whom I think you will admit as one writing disinterestedly for the public weal, I now beg leave to address you upon the subject heading this letter. While the public journalists are vested with an infinite influence upon the minds of the community if that influence be unduly exercised, I deem them amenable to the members thereof by an open expression of opinion thereon. I conscientiously think that the editor of your contemporary has, in his strictures on the trial in question, exceeded his legitimate province. He says: "The acquittal of Gardiner has taken the majority of the public by surprise, and it is impossible to read the evidence produced in Court without arriving at the conclusion that it formed a clear case against him." In penning these expressions, it appears that the writer never paid nor paid due attention to the partly *discrepant and generally unsatisfactory* evidence of Middleton; or he never would have published these unestablished views, particularly after reading Mrs. Fogg's and Barney's evidence, both of whom directly contradicted that of the prosecutor's; thereby, and throughout his commentaries, he covertly impugns the verdict of the jury, which, under any circumstances, is unjustifiable, without at the *same time affording tangible facts for so doing*, and more particularly *so as the prisoner is still to be tried again* upon the *same* charge, altered only by the substitution of the name of Hosie as the prosecutor, instead of Middleton. Is not *this prejudging and prejudicing a pending trial*, and that trial involving the life of the prisoner? Is it not also an injudicious and an indelicate insult to every member of the jury, whose duty was a sacred one, they being jointly and severally bound upon their oath to render justice between the prisoner and the Crown. The writer partly admits the unsatisfactory evidence of Middleton, which throughout savours too much of personal feelings (see also his evidence in the court below). In possession of these recorded facts, and considering the solemn duty of a jury upon their sacred obligation depended the life of the prisoner, they as honest men were bound by their oaths and by the spirit of our laws, to give the prisoner the benefit of these doubts; still in defiance of these public facts, and the general features of the case, they promulgate a *mimetic contrary to the leading features* thereof. For I hold that *how great soever a prisoner's crimes may have been*, he is *still* entitled to be adjudged only upon the strict merits and facts touching the charge upon which he is tried. The almost divine like law of murder is thus defined; propounded by the Judge to the jury, as also by the Crown Prosecutor; yet, in contravention of those leading principles of justice, and the salient facts as detailed during the trial, in favour of the prisoner, and whilst scrutinising the grounds upon which they substantially repudiate the verdict, they unduly and tortuously condemn him; and thereby have evinced, by their strictures thereon, an apparent bias and a limited feeling. Ordinary justice, and a reverential desire that our laws should be administered without alloy, ought, I think, to have induced the editor of the *Empire* to forbear publishing these strictures until *all* the charges against the prisoner were finally disposed of.

While I zealously maintain the integrity of our laws; our right and our duty to inflict their extreme penalty upon the appalling crime of murder; I as zealously maintain that, upon so awful a charge, the accused ought to be adjudged agreeably to their almost sublime spirit—a proof of malice prepense—and the consciences of the jurymen. I also feel that we ought not, either by implication or otherwise, to impugn their verdict; seeing that so weighty, so grave, and heartsearching a duty as they have to perform in decreeing the *life* or *death* of a fellow being, guided therein by their duty to their God, to their country, and the pure and unfailing lights of their consciences, thus strengthened to discharge their high and weighty trusts; and, moreover, silently and anxiously noting every feature of the trial as it progresses, solitary individuals, not thus armed and qualified, ought seriously to pause before they presume to impugn the verdict of a jury; and more particularly so ought editors, who by the simple action of their pen possess so mammoth an influence over the minds of the community.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JUSTITIA.

May 30th.

THE PRESENT MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The public, no doubt, read your leader of Wednesday, on the P. and O. Company's new scale of charges with satisfaction. You merely exposed the grievance and treated it superficially. The reduced charges of the Company attributed by it as having been withheld in consequence of the high price of fuel hitherto is all humbug, and was as considered by yourself.

Every one knows that had there been no prospect of a competition in the field, no reduction would have been made. But the reduction is in fact even now a prohibition, just to save, as you put it, the having a steamer direct for Australian passengers. That the new scale is prohibitory was clearly proved by your allusion to the late European Company, who charged for a chief cabin passage £60. I would draw your attention to the charges by the ocean steamer Great Britain, and others, which are still lower than the late European Company, and the Great Britain seldom leaves Melbourne with less than 600 passengers culled from the colonies; and the Royal Charter, on the last diminished voyage, had nearly that number.

Would it not be well, Sir, to try and secure the French Company to extend their line of steamers, and if they would carry letters for sixpence that would secure the support of all, as it appears that shortly we are to pay one shilling for what, until now, has cost us but sixpence. True, we can for fourpence, if we like, have our letters sent by merchant ship, and wait, it may be, four months.

The P. and O. Company profess to know their own business best. Certainly their balance-sheets have been lately exposed by the Calcutta Press as incorrect,—their actual assets being 50 per cent. more than stated. They were fearful, if the world knew that they had a plethora of wealth, a demand for lower charges would arise. It has been so; and they have only themselves to thank for a French line obtaining a footing.

Would it not be prudent in them, to prevent for the future a further intrusion on their lines, to profit by the past? A further lesson is about being taught them at the antipodes, which will be a sharp one. Their proposal for the carrying of a semi-monthly mail for an additional subsidy of £50,000 is not cordially entertained by the Victorian Government alone, the Melbourne Argus rather snubs Mr. M'Culloch, the Premier; but what does he say? Oh, "We think the subsidy far too monthly mail a great deal more than we are justified in paying." Now, if the Martin *non* Hagar Ministry want a few thousands, let it just join in with Victoria, and it will most positively get a good slice off its present excessive payment; for, as the writer once heard the late Joseph Hume say, "almost all things resolve themselves into a question of the breeches' pocket." Well, Sir, by the Rule of Three, if £50,000 will pay for a semi-monthly mail, what ought to be paid for two mails per month? The answer to this solves the question whether we shall have other than prohibitory fares, for very many Australians who would be glad to patronise the overland route if fair charges were adopted, and when the mail contract is reduced to its fair limit definable from the product of my Rule of Three question—then, and then only, will the P. and O. Company learn another lesson—one already taught them by the intrusion of a French Company—not apparently accomplishing a satisfactory result.*

It is scarcely worth while to add another hint which the Panama route will teach them. Plucky Canterbury we owe you something, and Wellington also, who have done justice to Crosbie Ward, and thereby shamed, it is to be hoped, their discontented neighbours. If Sydney would only give them a helping hand we may have our letters at old rates, and cheaper rates for passengers home. The paltry and shabby provinces of New Zealand ought to know better; but Mr. Vine Hall, in a letter published at first in the *Wellington Independent* and then in your paper, exposed their nasty ways, but they have thick skins and can bear a good deal.

As to the overbearing manner of the P. and O. agents here, I am astonished that it is submitted to. For instance, those who have packages, particularly of books and publications, "Oh," say they to the importers, "we are not bound to carry your packets; we only do it to oblige Sampson Low and Co. We say in our prospectus we are not liable for any delays." Another argument, Sir, for a steamer direct. They may print what they like on their bills about liability. This argument has been made use of in Court, but what have the Judges said about it? Your printed notices cannot overrule the law of the land. This has been stated more than once at Westminster, in cases of actions brought by non-delivery of packages by the railways in reasonable time. And, Sir, I believe, though I am no lawyer, that the P. and O. Company are common carriers, and come therefore within the scope of the law; and I am astonished that F. Giles and Co., Sherriff, Sands, Piddington, Addison, and many others have so long tolerated this bugbear, and have not joined issue on this matter, and claimed damages for great losses sustained by goods being left at Galle, which, arriving by a succeeding mail, have been of great detriment to their zeal in endeavouring, by the quickest mode of transit, to benefit the public.

About two years ago, Messrs. Bursall and Campbell, of Collins-street, Melbourne, initiated a company, for the establishment of a Line of Monthly Ocean Steamers, and the efforts they made were well backed by the public at large, and Mr. O'Shanassy, the then Premier, gave them what encouragement he could; the provincial towns also supported the project. Why it fell through I know not. However, out of it emerged the abortive scheme of the Australian and Eastern Steam Navigation Company which it appears five greedy directors swamped in attempting to benefit themselves. How nicely the Black Ball and White Star coalesced to promote this latter undertaking, by selling sundry steamers, which had had their day. Had they been content with this—well; but others wanted a slice, and one from a Melbourne and Liverpool firm went home and was one of the two knowing men. You see, Sir, some people get rich at our expense, besides those who advertise in the London *Times* "for left-off clothes wanted for Australia." We may rejoice that this scheme has been thus nipped in the bud, for depend upon it, under such auspices, if it had been launched, and those at the antipodes were desirous of a slice as well as their Liverpool masters, it would have come to grief as did the European Company, whose colonial management was not of an economic character.

The issue of all will be, as events seem to point at, we shall have, ere long, more frequent mails, much lower fares than at present, courteous agents, and be relieved from any obligations beyond paying legitimate charges, and for such payment having our packages promptly and without delay carried, thus securing the deserved support of all the colonists.

I am, yours, &c., E. W.

* The proposition is this, "Having an ample subsidy for carriage of mails, which pays, we (the P. and O. Company) do not care to be troubled with passengers, and high fares must rule; ergo, if our subsidy is halved we must halve the fares to make up loss from the mail contract, this would bring the fares, with a steamer direct, to something like a sum that would fill the vessel." To show this reasoning is right, how is it the reduced fare to Melbourne is £8, when at that time the fare of the A. S. N. Company was £7, but is now lower? Does not this plainly declare, besides the passengers, the mail answers every purpose?

THE BUTCHERS' BOY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you allow me to call attention, through your columns, to a scandalous practice, which, for some time past, has been a source of great annoyance to the inhabitants of the North Shore, and a nuisance which is on the increase.

The butchers of the hamlet of St. Leonards employ boys and young men to carry orders and meat on horseback. These young fellows, who appear mostly to be ignorant of the proper use of an animal, think that spurring and flogging is all that is required of a horseman. Thus they gallop up hill and down hill as hard as they can pelt—and they are often seen going at full speed up hill, *tugging all the while at the bit with a tight rein* (after the manner of people that do not know how to ride) and down hill at a pace which must knock the hoof to pieces on such roads as ours. There is, I believe, one exception—but that is in the case of a horse that is most excessively hard-worked and *very seldom fed*; yet even this wretched animal has been seen beaten over the head and eyes in a merciless way by the lad that is commanded to "ride as fast as he can." Frequently has this horse been seen attempting to drag a cart full of meat up the hill from Blue's Point, but positively, for minutes at a time, unable to stir.

This is the way horses are used on the North Shore.

But this is not all. Everybody must know that a hard-worked leg-shaken horse, when urged beyond its proper speed, has little command over its own velocity. And yet these people entrusted with horses, and armed with a spur and a stick, often of considerable thickness, think nothing of galloping along the streets of the township—which are open thoroughfares without side-paths, as hard as they can go, *after dark as well as in daylight*, to the infinite alarm of foot passengers, who can hardly get out of the way.

Riding races along the roads is another exploit of these young ripe; and it is but a few evenings ago that two persons walking quietly along a narrow part of the street in the heart of the township were suddenly brought up by two fellows, one on a grey horse, who were tearing down hill at a furious pace, evidently riding a race towards home. They surely cannot know the danger they produce; but if they care not for their masters' cattle, nor for their own necks, the public, especially women and children, who are every day liable to be run over, have a claim on the interference of some one who has influence. Had there been here a bench of magistrates, or a sufficient police inspection, this nuisance would have been abated long ago.

We have only very recently been saved from the horrors of a butcher's boiling-down establishment, in the very heart of the population, and close to the watch-house; and now a person coming along the road from the steamer, after dark, has to run the risk of being ridden over by some rattle-brain of a butcher's boy, who has been seen charging in this way, at a turn of the road, a party of women and children.

These parties have been already warned by numerous persons over and over again, but as warning is of no use, and there is no protection for persons who are obliged to walk, it has been declared by some who have been in danger themselves, that after dark they intend to go provided with some means of unhorsing the first offender of the kind they meet with. The butchers' boys had better, therefore, look out.

CUDGEL.

Blue's Bay, 1st June.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, June 3rd, 1864.